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ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU.

The February Report from the Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels, Belgium, Just Received, Contains the Following Report from the Representative of the Socialist Labor Party of America for 1905:

New York, December 30, 1905.
To the International Socialist Bureau, Brussels, Belgium.

Report of the Socialist Labor Party, U. S. A., for the year ending with December 31, 1905.

To those who have read the report made by the Socialist Labor Party to the Amsterdam Congress, the events take up in this report, and which now detail the development of events that were last year touched upon as merely in embryo, will be readily grasped.

To our comrades abroad the situation in America must seem chaotic. It must look like a quarrel that extends all the way from the Socialist political movement to the economic or trades union movement. Looked below the surface, the chaos becomes intelligible.

Two great principles lie at the bottom of the struggle within the Socialist and Labor Movement in America. One principle is that the political movement of Socialism can not if it would, and should not, if it could ignore the economic; and that no healthy or successful political movement of Socialism is possible unless it is founded, based and based upon a healthy economic or union movement.

This principle, in short, holds that in America a bona fide political movement of Socialism can only be the result of an equally bona fide economic movement. The other principle is that the political movement of Socialism should not, if it could, and could not if it would, have anything to do with the economic movement.

All the discussions in the Socialist and Labor Movement in America, are traceable to the clash of these two conflicting principles. The Socialist Labor Party holds to the former principle. As a consequence its endeavor has steadily towards the foundation of bona fide unionism in the land.

The trade union field in America, was found by the political movement of Socialism to be pre-empted by what is called craft or pure and simple unionism. This system of unionism organizes the crafts, not simply as units, but as autonomous and sovereign bodies. The fundamental error of this system of economic organization was soon found to be desirable by the capitalist class. The craft union rendered all economic movement fruitless. If, indeed, the wages in these unions were higher than among the unorganized, the price that the union paid for such higher wages was to divide the working class hopelessly. In the first place, the craft union deliberately excluded the majority of the members of the trade from participation through apprenticeship regulations, high dues, high initiation fees and other devices. In the second place, each of these craft unions, in turn could earn its Judas penny only by allying itself with the employer each time that some other craft was at war with the employing class. It is superfluous, and would take me here too long, to enumerate the long catalogue of deliberate acts of treason to the working class at home and abroad, and the shocking corruption that such style of "unionism" was bound to breed. Suffice it to say, as proof, that these craft unions are found amalgamated with an organization of capitalists, known as the "Civic Federation", the purpose of which is to establish harmonious relations between Labor and Capital. These craft unions are mainly organized in the American Federation of Labor.

A political movement of Labor—and what else is a political party of Socialism but a political movement of Labor!—can recruit its forces only from the camp of the working class. It is an inevitable consequence that the feds led by craft or pure and simple unionism in the Labor Movement had to be transferred to the political movement. Under such circumstances not only was the working class split politically among the several political parties of capitalism, but its divisions were reflected into hostile parties of Socialism.

The emanating evidence of such an unbecoming state of affairs led finally to the starting, in July of this year, of a gigantic economic revolt against capitalism.

ist unionism. The "Industrial Workers of the World" was launched with a membership that already exceeds 100,000. Its motto is that the working class and the employing class have nothing in common; its aim is to take and hold the necessities for production so as to establish the administrative republic of Labor; its method is the unification of the working class on the political as well as the economic field. Its recruits are coming in both from the formerly unorganized and from the rank and file of the craft unions who have discovered the treason of their leaders.

While this pregnant event has for its first and immediate result the disturbance of the "peace" that reigned in the capitalist Warsaw, its speedy and ultimate effect is to lay the broad and solid foundation for the henceforth steady and healthful development of the political movement of Socialism in America, and thereby to bring about in America that unification of the Socialist political forces which the Amsterdam Congress ordered.

I am happy to be able to say that this consummation, so devoutly to be wished for, is now in plain sight. Not a day passes but happenings occur showing the coming together of the Socialists, and that bones hitherto dislocated are being set. I doubt not that in my next report I shall be able to record the tangible progress made in this direction.

Fraternally submitted,
DANIEL DE LEON.
For the Socialist Labor Party.

FUN FOR THE MILLIONS.

The Latest Double Joke About Matters American.

There is a weekly magazine in Germany called the "Neue Zeit." Its purpose is to furnish scientific, philosophic and historical articles on the Labor and Socialist Movement. As far as the content is concerned, the magazine fills its program fairly well. For America, however, the magazine seems to reserve a "Department of Humor." The articles that it publishes from America constitute a veritable "Budget of Fun." One article from America, about twelve years ago, sought to explain the smallness of the Socialist vote in 1894 on the ground that that year was a Presidential (111) year; a later article referred to Gompers as a "class-conscious labor leader, virtually a Socialist" (111); another article told the wondrous tale of the Volksweltung Corporation having won its case in Court against the S. L. P. and having won its suit for the ownership of The People (111); quite recently another article announced that the S. P. had polled 700,000 votes (111) mainly due as was implied, to the "talented head" of the Vice-Presidential candidate, Hanford (111) while Debs was slurred over as merely a man whom "people like to hear." In pursuit of its policy to publish funny stories about America, and thus to contribute to the hilarity of the knowing on this side of the waters, the "Neue Zeit" of February 3rd (No. 19) of this year has an inimitable article from America on America. The article contains this passage:

"Unfortunately this organization [the I. W. W.] is injured by the circumstance that it has been joined by Daniel De Leon, who has thus found an opportunity to restore his shattered reputation. He endeavors to introduce into this body the same tactics which he has so long pursued in other organizations with which he was connected. Nevertheless the number of his personal followers is trifling. The more the membership grows, all the slighter will his influence become. All the same, his participation serves, in the meantime, to create suspicion against the organization, and to keep away thousands, who, otherwise, would be in sympathy with the new movement. While upon 'the economic field matters are somewhat mixed up, the Socialist political movement, represented by the Socialist party, seems to have all reason to feel encouraged. This party is growing rapidly in membership and solidarity.' (111)

But there is still greater matter for fun for the American public. The joke is capped by its author. Who may that author be? Now hold your sides!—It is "A. M. Simons, Editor," the identical Plague Minerva, who, being confronted in January of last year (when the sunken piers were being laid for the rearing of the I. W. W.) with the problem "to flop or not to flop" on the side of the triumphant principles, that his flippancy had been croaking against as "De Leonism," has since then been tearing around like a chicken without a head, lest he be left out in the snow drift.

OFF WITH THE MASK

The Denver "Post" of the 9th of this month organizes itself into a "tableau of impartiality." One set of people "would hang Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone out of hand," another set of people "would set them free without further ado." These two extremes the "Post" would have nothing to do with, it says. In order to illustrate its point, the paper imagines a dialogue between the two extremes. The more the two argue the further apart they get. A third party steps in. The two extremes turn to him upon the subject of the guilt or innocence of the men. His answer is: "I'll tell you when I read the evidence in the trial." This position the "Post" pronounces "incontrovertible."

Off with that mask!
The theory of "waiting for the trial" is but a mask behind which to hide the bitter partisanship of the Mine Owners' Association. It is a trick to slide off from the question. It is a sleight-of-hand manoeuvre, intended to expunge from the record one crime by the commission of a second.

That a crime was committed by the Governors of Idaho and Colorado, together with the prosecuting officers of the former State, is unquestionable. Upon perjured papers, and papers known to be perjured, the Governor of Idaho demanded the extradition of the men. How perjured the papers were upon their very face is demonstrated by the clandestine procedure in Denver. The Governor sneaked out of town, the arrests were made after the courts had closed for the week; the men were denied counsel and a hearing; a train hastened to snatch them from the jurisdiction of the State. At every step the law was defied and trampled on. It was the conduct of

midnight burglars, anxious to get out of the house that they had broken into. This was the first crime. "Wait for the evidence in the trial"? Which trial? The trial of the lawless Governors? There might be some color of sense in that. Nor would the Working Class wish to set the example of having the two official felons hurled from their posts, and forever branded with infamy, without due and proper trial. But it is not the trial of the two official felons the "Post" would have us wait for before saying "guilty" or "not guilty." The trial that it would have the people form their opinion on is the trial of the kidnapped men. In other words, the "Post" would have the people shut their eyes to the first crime and abide the issue of?—of a second crime.

None, but those outside of a lunatic asylum who should be inside, will be naive enough to imagine that an officialdom, such as that of the State of Idaho, that has had the insolence to commit the first crime, committed against the imprisoned mine officers, is above crowning that first crime with a second. Gov. Altgeld's Pardon, now going through these columns, places the official stamp upon what the Capitalist Class is capable of. There is no crime, except one that demands courage, that the Capitalist Class is not capable of against the Working Class in its hatred for the Class that it robs and daily crucifies upon the modern Golgotha, and which it hates all the more by reason of the instinctive feeling that that very Working Class is destined to dethrone it. Apathy on the part of the Working Class on the score of the first crime; assinine patience to see the trial of the arrested miners before forming an opinion as to their innocence or guilt; silence now, and not raising the

voice of indignation;—nothing would so much encourage the Idaho pirate class to proceed and round up their conspiracy. A jury would be packed (as Gov. Altgeld showed the Chicago jury was packed); the Judge would soil the ermine with preposterous rulings intended to encourage conviction (as Gov. Altgeld shows was done at the Chicago trial); a District Attorney and other police officials would suborn witnesses (as Gov. Altgeld proved was done at the Chicago affair). In short a regulation Western Kangaroo-court comedy, savoring of the oldest and wildest and woolliest Western practices, when the now capitalists of that region were gathering in their "original accumulation," would be held—a travesty on law, a travesty on order, a travesty on civilized methods. The men would be "convicted." The conspiracy would be crowned with its long contemplated finale of a triple murder. And?—why, then the first crime would stand white-washed!

Off with that mask, Denver "Post"! The Working Class of the land, tutored by a bitter experience, refuses to be tripped by that "impartiality" that is tantamount to insuring the successful execution of the second crime, and thereby expunging from the record the crime initial. That jugglery is too thin to deceive. The only thing that can stay the hand of the assassin now rising in Idaho over the heads of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, is the loud denunciation of the conspiracy, the first act of which was enacted in Denver. Reckoning with the Spirit of the Age in this Twentieth Century, the Working Class will continue to kindle the Torch of Enlightenment throughout the land—the Torch that will throw light upon this dark affair, and with its light confound the conspirators.

THE SOUTHWEST

SEEKING WITH THE CLASS STRUGGLE-MINING CAMPS AGITATED.

Irrepressible Conflict Extends Into Sonora, Mexico—Capitalism Uses Economic Power to Crush It in Bisbee, Arizona, and Political Power in the Land of Diaz.

Tucson, Ariz., March 10.—I must write to keep the readers of The People informed as to what is going on in the southwestern portion of the United States and also take a jump across the line into Mexico, to make my picture complete.

The Industrial Workers of the World in general and the Western Federation of Miners have particularly in this, the western part of the country, aroused the capitalist class, and the latter is now determined to crush them out of existence. The American Federation of Labor is controlled by the lieutenants of the capitalist, who are always ready to do the bidding of their masters. The officers of the Western Federation of Miners have always stood for the interests of the working class. They have held an uncompromising attitude toward the capitalist; therefore they must be crushed. In order to do this they have resorted to the physical force proposition. The Constitution is ignored, boundary lines of State and Nation are swept away. The class struggle stands before us in all its horrors.

That the capitalists will not shirk from anything has been demonstrated in the abduction of the Western Federation of Miners' officials and by the cowardly, dastardly acts the capitalists used in Bisbee, Ariz.

In my last letter, I told how one of their plans was diverted into defeat for themselves, through a revolutionary flash of the working class, helped by the trust they had in Douglas, the representative of the Phelps-Dodge Company, who had given the assurance that nobody would be discharged for giving his opinion in that open meeting on the matter of organizing a miners' union in Bisbee. But Douglas stands convicted as a traitor and prevaricator. He has lied, in co-operation with the Merchants' Protective Association, all his power to intimidate, and the tricks that he could evolve in his brain.

Some of the means were as follows: To send the shift boss around the mine like a chicken without a head, lest he be left out in the snow drift.

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I. W. W. OFFICERS

DECLARE CIGARMAKERS' UNION NOT A REAL LABOR ORGANIZATION.

A Blue Label Manufacturers' Body, That Prohibits the Organization of Strippers and All Other Auxiliary Trades in Their Interests—Warned-Up Anti-S. T. & L. A. Lies Used Against I. W. W.

Chicago, Ill., March 14th, 1906.
To Members and Supporters of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The International Cigar Makers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in declaring a boycott against a firm in Butte, Montana, having in their employ members of the Industrial Workers of the World, has done so under the false accusation that the workers employed in that shop are strike-breakers and that some of them were fined for scabbing against the International Cigar Makers' Union. It is thus asserted that the I. W. W. is organizing strike-breakers and expelled members of the International Cigar Makers' Union.

The International Cigar Makers' Union also charges the I. W. W. with organizing dual unions. The I. W. W., through local union No. 158, of Chicago, Illinois, composed of cigar factory employees, here-with denies that the first charge is based on facts, and a public investigation of the records of every member of this organization is herewith challenged. The workers employed in the Industrial Cigar Company of Butte, Montana, are members of local union No. 158, of Chicago, Illinois. They are absolutely innocent of the charges raised for the sole purpose of justifying the boycott against the universal label of the Industrial Workers of the World. If these workers have not been members of the International Cigar Makers' Union it is because of the fact that they were debarred from membership in that capitalist-controlled organization, for reasons outlined in the constitution of the International Cigar Makers' Union, a part of the American Federation of Labor.

On the second charge—that the I. W. W. is organizing dual unions of cigar workers, we plead that the International Union of Cigar Makers is not at all a labor organization, and consequently cannot accuse a real labor organization of being organized in opposition to the interests of the workers. We prove our

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CONGRESSIONAL

BITING SATIRE AGAINST THE RAILROAD MAGNATES.

A Passage from Senator Rayner's Great Speech on the Railroad Question—Truths That One Set of Capitalist Interests Let Out Against Another Set, but Which Both Sets Suppress When the Demands of the Working Class Are Concerned.

The following passage from the speech delivered in the Senate on the 14th instant by the junior Senator from Maryland, Rayner, has been suppressed by the capitalist press, which hardly referred to the speech at all. The passage is a telling shot, not merely at the railroad capitalists, but at all others, those whom Senator Rayner now represents included, when both sets line up against the demands of Labor. The Senator said:

"One of the Interstate Commerce Commissioners, in several addresses that he has from time to time delivered at various places, has irreverently spoken of four or five gentlemen who can sit around a table in New York and dictate railroad rates throughout the entire country. I do not suppose it is revealing any secrets to refer to the gentlemen who can thus sit around this table and make it respond with spiritualistic accuracy to their suggestions. I will admit in response to the fervent appeal of their counsel—I am talking now about the counsel who have appeared before the committee—that it would be a great pity to destroy the equilibrium or the proper balance of Messrs. Vanderbilt, Morgan, Gould and Harriman.

"Things are in such fine shape around this table that it would be a shame for any uninvited guest to break into the harmony of the scene and turn it into a Belpashazar's feast. We must not suppose that these gentlemen are indulging in any luxuries as they are sitting around this table. They are not regaling themselves in midwinter with tropical fruit from Florida groves or California vineyards, transported in the Armour Company's refrigerator cars; on the contrary, their meal is a very frugal one. They have been hard-working individuals during all their lives, and now, after years of incessant toil and labor, at the moment when they have acquired a bare competency and are earning a fair amount of wages to keep themselves and their dependent families from want and destitution, it is a heartless and a cruel deed, I know, to unsettle their equilibrium or to deprive them of their hard-earned savings. It was sad enough, anyway, this whole scene as it presented itself to the committee. Here were the counsel of the railroads, all arrayed in the mourning weeds with their long, funeral briefs exhorting the committee not to take any step that would bring havoc and ruin upon their clients who have already made so many sacrifices of unselfish devotion to the interests of the public. The calamities that are in store for us, as portrayed by these eminent members of the profession, are something too dreadful to contemplate with composure. Joseph never prophesied the plagues of Egypt with the accuracy and precision that this formidable body of soothsayers announce the terrible succession of catastrophes that are to overcome us if we should determine upon this apparently innocent legislation, and Jeremiah never wept over the afflictions of Jerusalem with the passionate and consuming emotions that agitated their bosoms as they poured their lamentations into the ears of the distinguished chairman of the committee, who tried upon many an occasion to console with them in their misfortunes and assuage them in the exuberant profusion of their grief.

"Sympathizing with these afflicted millinaires in the hour of their bereavement, commending to them the example of that ancestral and distinguished member of their tribe, the richest man in all the East, who, when the Chaldeans and Sabeans fell upon his camels and sheep and oxen, proclaimed: 'Naked came I into the world; naked shall I leave it.' I can not help feeling, as I look upon the Senators from Ohio and Rhode Island and regard their cheerful countenances during all this trying ordeal, that they realize, just as I do—we are in the same category—that when the agony is over and we have promulgated this inhuman ordinance, the Lord will again come to the relief of Messrs. Vanderbilt and Morgan and Gould and Harriman and double their possessions as He did unto His servant Job in the land of Uz."

(Continued on page 3.)

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ALTGELD'S PARDON

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

M. D. Flavin, in the marble business. He had read and talked about the Haymarket trouble and had formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants, which he still held and which was very strong; further, that one of the officers killed at the Haymarket was a relative of his, although the relationship was distant, but on account of this relationship his feelings were perhaps different from what they would have been and occasioned a very strong opinion as to the guilt of the defendants, and that he had stated to others that he believed what he had heard and read about the matter. He was challenged on the ground of prejudice, and then stated in answer to a question from the prosecution that he believed that he could give a fair and impartial verdict, when the challenge was overruled.

Rush Harrison, in the silk department of Edson Keith & Co., was examined at length; stated that he had a deep-rooted conviction as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants. He said:

"It would have considerable weight with me if selected as a juror. It is pretty deep-rooted, that opinion is, and it would take a large preponderance of evidence to remove it; it would require the preponderance of evidence to remove the opinion I now possess. I feel like every other good citizen does. I feel that these men are guilty; we don't know which: we have formed this opinion by general reports from the newspapers. Now, with that feeling, it would take some very positive evidence to make me think these men were not guilty if I should acquit them: that is what I mean. I should act entirely upon the testimony: I would do as near as the main evidence would permit me to do. Probably I would take the testimony alone."

Q. But you say that it would take positive evidence of their innocence before you could consent to return them not guilty?

A. Yes, I would want some strong evidence.

Q. Well, if that strong evidence of their innocence was not introduced, then you want to convict them of course?

A. Certainly.

He was then challenged on the ground of being prejudiced, when the judge proceeded to interrogate him and finally got him to say that he believed he could try the case fairly on the evidence alone; then the challenge was overruled.

J. R. Adams, importer, testified that he was prejudiced: had formed and expressed opinions and still held them. He was challenged on this ground, when the court proceeded to examine him at length and finally asked him this question:

Q. Do you believe that your convictions as to what the evidence proved, or failed to prove, will be at all affected by what anybody at all said or wrote about that matter before?

A. I believe they would.

The court, in the hearing of other jurors not yet examined, exclaimed: "It is incomprehensible to me." This juror was excused.

B. L. Ames, dealer in hats and caps, stated that he was prejudiced; had formed and expressed his opinions; still held them. He was challenged on these grounds. Then the court examined him at length; tried to force him to say that he could try the case fairly without regard to his prejudice, but he persisted in saying in answer to the court's questions that he did not believe that he could sit as a juror, listen to the evidence and from that alone make up his mind as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants. Thereupon the court, in the presence of other jurors not yet examined, lectured him, as follows:

Why not? What is to prevent your listening to the evidence and acting alone upon it? Why can't you listen to the evidence and make up your mind on it?

But the juror still insisted that he could not do it, and was discharged.

H. D. Bogardus, flour merchant, stated that he had read and talked about the Haymarket trouble; had formed and expressed an opinion; still held it as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants; that he was prejudiced; that this prejudice would certainly influence his verdict if selected as a juror. I don't believe that I could give them a fair trial upon the proof, for it would require very strong proof to overcome my prejudice. I hardly think that you could bring proof enough to change my opinion. He was challenged on the ground of prejudice.

Then the court took him in hand and after a lengthy examination got him to say: "I think I can fairly and impartially render a verdict in this case in accordance with the law and the evidence."

Then the challenge was overruled.

Counsel for defendants then asked the juror further questions and he replied:

I say it would require pretty strong testimony to overcome my opinion at the present time; still, I think I could act independent of my opinion. I would stand by my opinion, however, and I think the preponderance of proof would have to be strong to change my opinion. I think the defendants are responsible for what occurred at the Haymarket meeting. The preponderance of evidence would have to be in favor of the defendants' innocence with me.

Then the challenge for cause was renewed, when the court remarked, in the presence of jurors not yet examined: "Every fairly intelligent and honest man when he comes to investigate the question for himself, upon authentic sources of information, will, in fact, make his opinion from the authentic source, instead of hearsay that he heard before."

The court then proceeded to again examine the juror, and as the juror persisted in saying that he did not believe he could give the defendants a fair trial, was finally discharged.

These examinations are fair specimens of all of them, and show conclusively that Bailiff Ryce carried out the threat that Mr. FAVOR swears to. Nearly every juror called stated that he had read and talked about the matter and believed what he had heard and read, and had formed and expressed an opinion, and still held it, as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants; that he was prejudiced against them; that that prejudice was deep-rooted and that it would require evidence to remove that prejudice.

A great many said they had been pointed out to the bailiff by their employers to be summoned as jurors. Many stated frankly that they believed the defendants to be guilty and would convict them unless their opinions were overcome by strong proofs, and almost every one after having made these statements was examined by the court in a manner to force him to say that he would try the case fairly upon the evidence produced in court, and whenever he was brought to this

point he was then held to be a competent juror, and the defendants were obliged to exhaust their challenges on men who declared in open court that they were prejudiced and believed the defendants to be guilty.

TWELVE MEN WHO TRIED THE CASE.

The twelve jurors whom the defendants were finally forced to accept, after their challenges were exhausted, were of the same general character as the others, and a number of them stated candidly that they were so prejudiced that they could not try the case fairly, but each, when examined by the court, was finally induced to say that he believed he could try the case fairly upon the evidence that was produced in court alone. For example:

Theodore Denker, one of the twelve: "Am shipping clerk for Henry W. King & Co. I have read and talked about the Haymarket tragedy and have formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants of the crime charged in the indictment. I believe what I read and heard, and still entertain that opinion."

Q. Is that opinion such as to prevent you from rendering an impartial verdict in the case sitting as a juror under the testimony and the law?

A. I think it is.

He was challenged for cause on ground of prejudice. Then the state's attorney and the court examined him and finally got him to say that he believed he could try the case fairly upon the law and the evidence, and the challenge was overruled. He was then asked further questions by the defendants' counsel, and said:

"I have formed an opinion as to the guilt of the defendants, and have expressed it. We conversed about the matter in the business house and I expressed my opinion there; expressed my opinion quite frequently. My mind was made up from what I read and did not hesitate to speak about it."

Q. Would you feel yourself any way governed or bound in listening to the testimony and determining it upon the pre-judgment of the case that you had expressed to others before?

A. Well, that is a pretty hard question to answer.

He then stated to the court that he had not expressed an opinion as to the truth of reports he had read, and finally stated that he believed he could try the case fairly on the evidence.

John B. Greiner, another one of the twelve:

Am a clerk for the Northwestern Railroad. I have heard and read about the killing of Degan at the Haymarket on May 4, last, and have formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants now on trial for that crime. It is evident that the defendants are connected with that affair from their being here.

Q. You regard that as evidence?

A. Well, I don't know exactly. Of course I would expect that it connected them or they would not be here.

Q. So, then, the opinion that you now have has reference to the guilt or innocence of some of these men, or all of them?

A. Certainly.

Q. Now, is that opinion one that would influence your verdict if you should be elected as a juror to try the case?

A. I certainly think it would affect it to some extent; I don't see how it could be otherwise.

He further stated that there had not been a strike in the freight department of the Northwestern road which affected the department he was in. After some further examination he stated that he thought he could try the case fairly on the evidence, and was then held to be competent.

G. W. Adams, also one of the twelve:

Am travelling salesman; have been an employer of painters. I read and talked about the Haymarket trouble and formed an opinion as to the nature and character of the crime committed there. I conversed frequently with my friends about the matter.

Q. Did you form an opinion at the time that the defendants were connected with or responsible for the commission of that crime?

A. I thought some of them were interested in it, yes.

Q. And you still think so?

A. Yes.

Q. Nothing has transpired in the interval to change your mind at all?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say some of them; that is, in the newspaper accounts that you read, the names of some of the defendants were referred to?

A. Yes, sir.

After further examinations he testified that he thought he could try the case fairly on the evidence.

H. T. Sanford, another one of the twelve; clerk for the Northwestern Railroad, in the freight auditor's office.

Q. Have you an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants to the murder of Mathias J. Degan?

A. I have.

Q. From all that you have heard and that you have read, have you an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants of the throwing of that bomb?

A. Yes, sir. I have.

Q. Have you a prejudice against Socialists and communists?

A. Yes, sir, a decided prejudice.

Q. Do you believe that that prejudice would influence your verdict in this case?

A. Well, as I know so little about it, it is a hard question to answer. I have an opinion in my own mind that the defendants encouraged the throwing of that bomb.

Challenged for cause on account of prejudice.

On further examination, stated he believed he could try the case fairly upon the evidence, and the challenge for cause was overruled.

Upon the whole, therefore, considering the facts brought to light since the trial, as well as the record of the trial and the answers of the jurors as given therein, it is clearly shown that while the counsel for defendants agreed to it Ryce was appointed special bailiff at the suggestion of the state's attorney and that he did summon a prejudiced jury, which he believed would hang the defendants, and further, that the fact that Ryce was summoning only that kind of men was brought to the attention of the court before the panel was full and it was asked to stop it, but refused to pay any attention to the matter and permitted Ryce to go on and then forced the defendants to go to trial before this jury.

While no collusion is proved between the judge and state's attorney, it is clearly shown that after the verdict and while the motion for a new trial was pending a charge was filed in court that Ryce had packed the jury and that the attorney for the state got Mr. FAVOR to refuse to make an affidavit bearing on this point, which the defendants could use, and then the court refused to take any notice of it unless the affidavit was obtained, although it was informed that Mr. FAVOR would not make an affidavit, but stood ready to come into court and make a full statement if the court desired him to do so.

These facts alone would call for executive interference, especially as Mr. FAVOR's affidavit was not before the supreme court at the time it considered the case.

SUPREME COURT ON JUROR'S COMPETENCY.

2. The second point urged seems to me to be equally conclusive. In the case of the People vs. Coughlin, known as the Cronin case, recently decided, the supreme court, in a remarkably able and comprehensive review of the law on this subject, says among other things:

"The holding of this and other courts is substantially uniform, that where it is once clearly shown that there exists in the mind of the juror at the time he is called to the jury box a fixed and positive opinion as to the merits of the case, or as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant he is called to try, his statement that, notwithstanding such opinion, he can render a fair and impartial verdict according to the law and evidence, has little, if any, tendency to establish his impartiality. This is so because a juror who has sworn to have in his mind a fixed and positive opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused is not impartial, as a matter of fact."

"It is difficult to see how, after a juror has avowed a fixed and settled opinion as to the prisoner's guilt, a court can be legally satisfied of the truth of his answer that he can render a fair and impartial verdict or find therefrom that he has the qualification of impartiality, as required by the constitution."

"Under such circumstances it is idle to inquire of the jurors whether they can return just and impartial verdicts. The more clear and positive were their impressions of guilt, the more certain they may be that they can act impartially in condemning the guilty party. They go into the box in a state of mind that is well calculated to give a color of guilt to all the evidence, and if the accused escapes conviction it will not be because the evidence has not established guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, but because an accused party condemned in advance, and called upon to exculpate himself before a prejudiced tribunal, has succeeded in doing so."

"To try a case by such a jury is to authorize men, who state that they will lean in their finding against one of the parties, unjustly to determine the rights of others, and it would be no difficult task to predict, even before the evidence was heard, the verdict that would be rendered. Nor can it be said that instructions from the court would correct the bias of the jurors who swear they incline in favor of one of the litigants."

"Bontecou (one of the jurors in the Cronin case), it is true, was brought to make answer that he could render a fair and impartial verdict in accordance with the law and the evidence, but that result was reached only after a singularly argumentative and persuasive cross-examination by the court, in which the right of every person accused of crime to an impartial trial and to the presumption of innocence until proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, and the duty of every citizen when summoned as a juror to lay aside all opinions and prejudices and accord the accused such trial, was set forth and decanted upon at length, and in which the intimation was very clearly made that a juror who could not do this was recreant to his duty as a man and a citizen. Under pressure of this sort of cross-examination Bontecou seems to have been finally brought to make answer in such way as to profess an ability to sit as an impartial juror and on his so answering he was pronounced competent, and the challenge as to him was overruled. Whatever may be the weight ordinarily due to statements of this character by jurors, their value as evidence is in no small degree impaired in this case by the mode in which they were, in a certain sense, forced from the mouth of the juror. The theory seemed to be, that if a juror could in any way be brought to answer that he could sit as an impartial juror, that declaration of itself rendered him competent. Such a view, if it was entertained, was a total misconception of the law."

"It requires no profound knowledge of human nature to know that with ordinary men opinions and prejudices are not amenable to the power of the will, however honest the intention of the party may be to put them aside. They are likely to remain in the minds of the juror in spite of all his efforts to get rid of them, warping and giving direction to his judgment, coloring the facts as they are developed by the evidence and exerting an influence, more or less potent, though it be unconsciously to the juror himself, on the final result of his deliberations. To compel a person accused of a crime to be tried by a juror who has prejudiced his case is not to give him a fair trial. Nor should a defendant be compelled to rely, as his security for the impartiality of the jurors by whom he is to be tried, upon the restraining and controlling influence upon the juror's mind of his oath to render a true verdict according to the law and the evidence. His impartiality should appear before he is permitted to take the oath. If he is not impartial then his oath cannot be relied upon to make him so. In the terse and expressive language of Lord Coke, already quoted, the juror should 'stand indifferent as he stands unsworn.'"

INCOMPETENT BECAUSE NOT IMPARTIAL.

Applying the law as here laid down in the Cronin case to the answers of the jurors above given in the present case, it is very apparent that most of the jurors were incompetent because they were not impartial. For nearly all of them candidly stated that they were prejudiced against the defendants and believed them guilty before hearing the evidence, and the mere fact that the judge succeeded by a singularly suggestive examination in getting them to state that they believed they could try the case fairly on the evidence did not make them competent.

It is true that this case was before the supreme court, and that court allowed the verdict to stand, and it is also true that in the opinion of the majority of the court in the Cronin case an effort is made to distinguish that case from this one, but it is evident that the court did not have the record of this case before it when it tried to make the distinction, and the opinion of the minority of the court in the Cronin case expressly refers to this case as being exactly like that one, so far as relates to the competency of the jurors. The answers of the jurors were almost identical and the examinations were the same. The very things which the supreme court held to be fatal errors in the Cronin case constituted the entire fabric of this case so far as relates to the competency of the jury. In fact, the trial judge in the Cronin case was guided by the rule laid down in this case, yet the supreme court reversed the Cronin case because two of the jurors were held to be incompetent, each having testified that he had read and talked about the case and

had formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt of the defendants; that he was prejudiced; that he believed what he had read and that his prejudice might influence his verdict; that his prejudice amounted to a conviction on the subject of the guilt or innocence of the defendants, but each finally said that he could and would try the case fairly on the evidence, etc.

A careful comparison of the examination of these two jurors with that of many of the jurors in this case shows that a number of the jurors in this case expressed themselves, if anything, more strongly against the defendants than those two did, and, what is still more, one of those summoned, M. D. Flavin, in this case testified, not only that he had read and talked about the case and had formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants, that he was bitterly prejudiced, but further, that he was related to one of the men who was killed at that for that reason he felt more strongly against the defendants than he otherwise might, yet he was held to be competent on his mere statement that he believed he could try the case fairly on the evidence.

No matter what the defendants were charged with, they were entitled to a fair trial, and no greater danger could possibly threaten our institutions than to have the courts of justice run wild or give way to popular clamor, and when the trial judge in the case ruled that a relative of one of the men who was killed was a competent juror, and this after the man had candidly stated that he was deeply prejudiced and that his relationship caused him to feel more strongly than he otherwise might, and when in scores of instances he ruled that men who candidly declared that they believed the defendants to be guilty; that this was a deep conviction and would influence their verdict and that it would require strong evidence to convince them that the defendants were innocent, when in all the instances the trial judge ruled that these men were competent jurors simply because they had, under his adroit manipulation, been led to say that they believed they could try the case fairly on the evidence; then the proceeding lost all semblance to a fair trial.

DOES THE PROOF SHOW GUILT?

3. The state has never discovered who it was that threw the bomb which killed the policemen, and the evidences does not show any connection whatever between the defendants and the man who did throw it. The trial judge in overruling the motion for a new hearing, and again, recently in a magazine article, used this language:

The conviction has not gone on the ground that any did not have actually any personal participation in the particular act which caused the death of Degan, but the conviction proceeds upon the ground that they had generally, by speech and print, advised large classes of the people, not particular individuals, but large classes, to commit murder, and had left the commission, the time and place when to the individual will and whim, or caprice, or whatever it may be of each individual man who listened to their advice, and that in consequence of that advice, in pursuance of that advice and influenced by that advice somebody not known did throw the bomb that caused Degan's death. Now, if this is not a correct principle of the law, then the defendants are entitled to a new trial. This case is without precedent; there is no example in the law books of a case of this sort.

The judge certainly told the truth when he stated that this case was without a precedent, and that no example could be found in the law books to sustain the law as above laid down. For, in all centuries during which government has been maintained, among men, and crime has been punished, no judge in a civilized country had ever laid down such a rule before. The petitioners claim that it was laid down in this case simply because the prosecution, not having discovered the real criminal, would otherwise not have been able to convict anybody; that this course was then taken to appease the fury of the public, and that the judgment was allowed to stand for the same reason. I will not discuss this. But, taking the law as above laid down, it was necessary under it to prove, and that beyond a reasonable doubt, that the person committing the violent deed had at least heard or read the advice given to the masses, for until he either heard or read it he did not receive it, and if he did not receive it he did not commit the violent act in pursuance of that advice, and it is here that the case for the state fails, with all his apparent eagerness to force conviction in court and his efforts in defending his course since the trial, the judge speaking on this point in his magazine article, makes this statement: "It is probably true that Rudolph Schnaubelt threw the bomb," which statement is a mere surmise and is all that is known about it, and is certainly not sufficient to convict eight men on. In fact, until the state proves from whose hands the bomb came it is impossible to show any connection between the man who threw it and these defendants.

It is further shown that the mass of matter contained in the record and quoted at length in the judge's magazine article, showing the use of seditious and incendiary language, amounts to but little when its source is considered; the two papers in which articles appeared at intervals during years were obscure little sheets having scarcely any circulation, and the articles themselves were written at times of great public excitement, when an element in the community claimed to have been outraged; and the same is true of the speeches made by the defendants and others; the apparently seditious utterances were such as are always heard when men imagine that they have been wronged or are excited or partially intoxicated; and the talk of a gigantic anarchistic conspiracy is not believed by the then chief of police, as will be shown hereafter, and it is not entitled to serious notice, in view of the fact that, while Chicago had nearly a million inhabitants, the meetings held on the lake front on Sunday during the summer by these agitators rarely had fifty people present, and most of these went from mere curiosity, while the meetings held indoors during the winter were still smaller. The meetings held from time to time by the masses of the laboring people must not be confounded with the meetings above named, although in times of excitement and trouble much violent talk was indulged in by irresponsible parties, which was forgotten when the excitement was over.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

—READ—

WOMAN UNDER SOCIALISM

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
24 New Reade street, New York.

GREAT ISSUES, NOT PERSONS

INVOLVED IN COLORADO-IDAHO OUTRAGES—ELIZABETH WORKINGMEN HEAR DE LEON'S ANALYSIS OF THE CLASS WAR THAT HAS BROKEN OUT IN THE UNITED STATES—THE REASONS FOR BELIEF IN INNOCENCE OF ACCUSED MEN AND THE EXISTENCE OF A MINE OWNERS' CONSPIRACY, WELL SET FORTH—THE PARALLELS AFFORDED BY BUFFALO, PARIS AND CHICAGO—LETTER FROM HAYWOOD DEEPLY MOVES AUDIENCE.

Elizabeth, N. J., March 25.—A good sized audience of earnest workingmen and workingwomen gathered in Saenger Hall to-night, to add their share to the wave of working class indignation, that swept over the land.

James Connolly, the chairman, in opening the meeting said: It is no exaggeration to say that we have assembled here to-night in a most sacred mission, to aid by voice, and moral and financial support, our comrades who are even now being martyred because they have bravely battled for working class emancipation. It will be folly to rely solely upon the innate justice of their cause, to depend upon legal technicalities and constitutional rights—to depend upon these things alone to save them, means, to put it fully, frankly and brutally—that they will be murdered. From the capitalist procedure in the case up to now, we can easily guess what is to follow unless we of the working class wake up. We are gathered here to force publicity and arouse the workingmen of Elizabeth. We know that though innocent, their innocence is no shield. Moyer and Haywood have been singled out because of their devotion to the working class, and it is for the working class to pulsate with indignation, and send forth such a wave of defiance that will warn the capitalists of Idaho and of the nation that the rope that hangs Moyer and Haywood will also strangle the capitalist class. This outrage upon our brothers is a warning that the working class must organize at once, along class-conscious lines.

The chairman in introducing Daniel De Leon, the editor of the Daily and Weekly People, called attention to the fact that it was these papers that first from the very day of the arrest of Moyer and Haywood, had blazoned forth the news of the outrage and had forced the capitalist press to break its conspiracy of silence. The working class is around thanks to the effort of the Socialist Labor Party press, and it is fitting that the editor of The People should be here to-night.

De Leon said in part: It is no figure of speech to say that war has broken out in the United States. In Colorado and Idaho a physical conflict is on and the constitution of the United States has been suspended there. The issue is not whether one, two, or three men shall hang, or not; the issue is greater than that, it is the world-wide issue, the modern class war between the exploited and the exploiter, and as is befitting, its first historic upheaval has come in America. In view of the magnitude of the problem before us, we should be careful not to use strong phrases or get hot in the pillar. We must bring coolness, intelligence, and careful thinking to bear.

Not one of us here knows Pettibone. Just two in this assemblage know Haywood. Just one of us knows both Moyer and Haywood. They are then practically unknown to this audience, and yet to the minds of all it can be demonstrated that they are innocent of the charge of murder. We have the conviction that they are innocent and it devolves upon us to set forth the reasons.

The myriad capitalist press, from one corner of the nation to the other, has thrown to the winds its usual cautions against libel, when, if a pickpocket is arrested, it states that the "allegation" is that the culprit stole. In the Moyer-Haywood case they do not "allege," they pronounce the men guilty of heinous offenses after heinous offenses. In all other cases they wait for the jury to decide before pronouncing a man's guilt. True, they may say the case against a culprit appears strong, but in this instance, without fear or hesitation, they have with one voice held such language as only the jury has a right to hold. Applying our common sense to this act of the capitalist press, we must conclude that it is they that are guilty of attempting to poison the public mind, by condemning men as guilty who had not even had the formality of a trial. This points to the innocence of the accused.

There are other facts that we know. I will now take up the extradition proceedings. Mankind on its march to civilization has had to pick its way between two extremes. The right of asylum for a fugitive is a recognized privilege of the individual. It is also recognized that society must protect itself by not making that right of asylum so absolute that wrong doers shall not under certain conditions be fetchable to the place of their wrongdoing.

Two countries agree, by treaty, to

give up fugitives from justice, when the case against the accused is prima facie proven to the country affording asylum. Russia, for instance, must be able to prove in the United States, to the satisfaction of the United States authorities, a crime against the laws of Russia and the offense must be extraditable for, that is, it must agree with the provisions of the treaty. In Russia, the issuer of a pamphlet against the Czar, may be hanged in Moscow, or imprisoned where he may never more see the light of day, or transported to Siberia. But if that man escapes to the United States the Czar cannot reach over here and pluck that man. It isn't in the treaty.

It is the same between the States. Wisdom has shown that a man may be demanded unjustly. In extradition proceedings one governor must charge a certain crime, that is also punishable by the other State, on which the demand for the person is made. The offense must be recognizable as an offense by the State that yields the man. Idaho wanted Moyer and Haywood on the charge of murdering ex-Governor Steunenberg on December 30th last. Murder is a crime extraditable by any State in the union. Let us see how the Governor of Idaho proceeded.

When Governor Gooding applied to the Governor of Colorado for the extradition of Moyer and Haywood, he, and his District Attorney, put their signatures and oaths to the document, accusing the men of having committed the murder of the ex-Governor. In doing this they knowingly perjured themselves. They knew that Moyer had not been in the State of Idaho for three months and that Haywood had not been in the State for one year, and Pettibone for five years. At any rate they knew that these men were not in the State when Steunenberg was blown up. Why, then, did they put their signatures to an obvious falsehood? There is where they come at war with the facts. They wanted the men. When the men get to Idaho they are to be tried, not with the actual commission of murder, but with complicity with murder. On the charge of complicity with murder they could be tried in Colorado, but that was not the scheme. The application to the Governor of Colorado charges the men with the crime direct, when they get to Idaho they are charged with an offense supposed.

We now come to the part of the Colorado Governor in this plot—and by the way both Governors are members of the Mine Owners' Association. It was Governor McDonald's duty to sign the requisition provided the case was made. But the greatest secrecy was gone about by Governor McDonald. The governor knew that the charge was unfounded. He knew that if the matter was given publicity his audience chamber would have been filled with witnesses for the accused; witnesses who would and could have proved beyond a doubt that the charge was false.

There are in fact two governing bodies in Denver, the capital of Colorado. The capitalist government with its headquarters in the State House where McDonald sits, and the other in the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners. The governor knew that if he did his duty the conspiracy would have fallen through. Moyer and Haywood are better known in Colorado and Denver than is McDonald. The Governor proceeds in secrecy. He signed the papers and skipped out of town. The papers are not served until Saturday night after the closing of the courts. This was to prevent the friends of Moyer and Haywood, should they get wind of what was up, from applying to the court for a writ of habeas corpus. The railroad company furnishes a special train, the Adjutant-General of the State mans it with a posse of militia, the men are seized and the train with right of way rushes out to Idaho.

Common sense teaches us that men who are guilty of crime are not proceeded against in that way. The conduct of Governor McDonald, to say the least, is very suspicious. He comes back to town and expresses great surprise at the methods employed in the arrest of the men. But the governor will have to explain how without his knowledge that train could have been manned by the State militia, for the militia cannot be called upon except by his command. The conduct of the governors proves they know the men to be innocent.

Why then such hatred for these men? Fully a dozen of them have been arrested on all sorts of charges. Moyer and Haywood are familiar with that sort of thing. But in every instance the prosecution has been overwhelmed by its own

infamy and in two instances broke down completely.

Here in the East we have had the same sort of thing. In 1891 the switchmen at Buffalo, N. Y., believing that a law had been put on the statute books for their benefit, and it not being enforced by the State officers went out to enforce the law. During the strike a big fire started in the railroad yards and the strikers were accused with having set the fire. It afterward developed that the cars were all on what was known as the "hospital" track, the cars being old and worthless, and the fire was traced to the agents of the company who took advantage of the strike to collect damages and insurance and at the same time throw odium on the men. In Paris, the Communards, however misguided they may have been, were not incendiaries. Yet during the struggle of the Communards the capitalist press flashed it to the four quarters of the globe that the Communards were burning Paris. As was afterward proven, and it is a matter of record, those who set the fires were the owners of the property who took advantage of the opportunity to collect insurance and damn the Communards.

So it has been seen in these cases against the miners, and it is remarkable that without exception not one has ever been convicted, while in at least six instances conviction fell upon the agents of the mine owners. This record is a splendid tribute to the discipline in the mine workers' organization. Common sense points to the fact that all the efforts—criminal efforts, of the capitalist politicians, backed and incited by the mining magnates, to lay crime at the doors of the miners—common sense points to the fact that Moyer and Haywood are not guilty now, but are the victims of a gigantic conspiracy.

But this conspiracy is more than the mere getting rid of two or three men, and that brings us to the real issue.

To diverge for a moment. You all, no doubt, have read Judge O'Sullivan's recent decision, that the presidents and treasurers of insurance companies who take money from the treasuries of their companies and hand it over to campaign committees are liable on the charge of larceny. The investigation showed that they took what did not belong to them. Campaign managers Bliss and Cortelyou solicited such contributions. The money where the money came from. They really suggested larceny, and accepted its proceeds. Cortelyou is a member of Roosevelt's cabinet; have you heard of any proceedings to extradite him or to punish Hazen Hyde? You laugh—so do they laugh. They are not going to be punished, and in their cases the law is ridden over roughshod, just as on the other hand it is ridden over roughshod to get rid of Moyer and Haywood. And why?

At the same time that the capitalist papers were proclaiming Moyer and Haywood murderers, they had the brazenness also to let out the true reason why they want them out of the way. The Evening Post said: "The Western Federation of Miners had become so strong . . . finally to stand alone whenever the support of Mr. Mitchell's United Mine Workers, or Mr. Gompers' American Federation of Labor has been withdrawn."

Here we have it. So long as the labor movement was in the hands of the Gompers lieutenants of Belmont—so long as that was the case, a labor union was a nuisance, to be endured like other nuisances. The Western Federation of Miners has got beyond the nuisance stage, it is the corner stone of the Industrial Workers of the World, an organization standing defiantly, not only against the capitalist class, but the Gompers A. F. of L. buffers of Capitalism as well. The last convention of the A. F. of L. opened the eyes of the capitalist class to the fact that the day of that buffer of capitalism is done.

But that is not all, had it not been for William D. Haywood the Chicago Convention that produced the I. W. W. would have failed, would have been smashed. In that convention were emissaries of pure and simple trades unionism, and pure and simple political Socialism, watching every move and attempting to smash the convention. Their last attempt was a hopeless move to adjourn the convention without organization being effected. Whatever share others had it was Haywood that saved the day. Without his careful, cool and firm chairmanship of the convention, there would have been no I. W. W. The capitalist class wants to wreak vengeance on that man. These are the facts.

I see that the Hearst papers have at last found it politic to consider the case, but they can't help showing the cloven hoof by shurring the capitalist judicial murder of 1887, by declaring that this is the first attempt to hang men to oblige capitalism. It is not true. Nineteen years ago such a crime was committed in Chicago. To this day no proof has been forthcoming that the men were guilty, yet capitalism dared to hang them. They were killed for standing by the working class. They were men active in the trade union movement, not anything like the I. W. W. Capitalism thought by killing them they had killed

the working class aspiration, but you can't kill the Truth. You may trample on it but it will rise again. One of those men said, "Our silence is more eloquent than our words" and so it is.

The capitalist class know they are approaching the rapids, they know their A. F. of L. is going to pieces, they know the working class is awakening, they know that we have a working class press. In their rage they have blindly rushed upon these men, they have declared war and thrown aside the constitution. We propose to make a noise about it for two reasons. We take no stock in impartiality of the trial. The outcome depends upon us. If the working class can be kept quiet the men will hang. We must arouse the working class. We are on to the capitalists and they know it. As yet the I. W. W. is not strong enough to do more than enlighten.

In closing the speaker read a letter which he received the day before, from Comrade Haywood, written to him on the 18th of this month from the jail in Caldwell, Idaho, the closing paragraph of which was:

"We realize how you and all our friends and sympathizers feel. We will try and prove worthy of your comradeship in the battle for industrial freedom. I am fraternally yours
William D. Haywood."

During the reading of the letter the audience was deeply moved.

De Leon closed by saying:

The beast capitalism may yet be wild enough to think it well to kill. We expect to save these men. But, if Moyer and Haywood are killed, their fate will be an inspiration to us, to build a grander and larger monument, an invincible organization of the I. W. W. that will overthrow capitalism and all that they fought for to win. I know that Moyer and Haywood, and the rest of them, will prove worthy of our trust and confidence. They may be racked, they may be drugged, to break both mind and spirit, yet if they die it will be as men. As men whose dearest wish was the welfare of the working class.

Conrad Sperber in German and Toth Imre in Hungarian followed De Leon, after which the meeting adjourned. Twenty dollars, in nickels and dimes from the scant pockets of the workers, present, was collected for the defense fund.

I. W. W. OFFICERS.

(Continued from page 1.)
those criminals in the labor movement who produce the strike-breaker by such methods.

The employees in the Industrial Cigar Company of Butte are such team workers, bunch-breakers and rollers; they are not cigar makers, according to the constitution of the International Cigar Makers' Union; they would not be allowed to join that organization; so how can they be fined—how can they be called scabers? They wish to live—were eager to organize to have protection; they are selling their labor-power under conditions agreed upon by the union of which they are members. As guarantee of their being members, the product bears the only mark of an organization that does not debar any worker. Neither they nor the I. W. W. dictate to the firm at what price the company must sell their cigars; and that is the sole reason why the Cigar Makers' International Union has declared war on the universal label of the only union representing the interests of the workers.

The workers may now decide whether the cigar makers organized under the I. W. W. are organized in a real union and whether the universal label of the I. W. W. on cigars stands for the organizing of every employe in the industry and the securing of better conditions for all. The question of regulating the price which other workmen must pay when buying their cigars does not concern this union at all. The "blue label" of the International Cigar Makers' Union stands for the organizing of a few and denying the real workers the right to organize; it signifies that you must pay a price for the cigar stipulated by the union, no matter whether the cigars are made of potato peels or "sauerkraut" leaves.

You should choose for yourself. Convince yourself of the veracity of these statements by reading the constitution of the International Cigar Makers' Union. The blue label of the International Cigar Makers' Union prohibits the organizing of every honest wage-worker. The universal label of the Industrial Workers of the World signifies the motto: "One union of all wage-workers—one label for all—no enemy to fight against."

Chas. O. Sherman,
General President I. W. W.
W. E. Trautmann,
Gen'l Sec'y-Treas. I. W. W.
(Seal.)

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

STORMS OF ENTHUSIASM

SWEEP OVER MOYER-HAYWOOD DEMONSTRATION, MAKING ALL HEARTS THRILL

Grim Determination to Liberate Outraged Brothers, Expressed by All Speakers, and Heartily Seconded by Full Audience—Capitalist Challenge Accepted, and Answered by "No Back Down By the I. W. W."—Courageous Letter from Haywood Draws Forth Mighty Acclamation—Bold and Unflinching Resolutions Adopted with Rousing Cheers, and Large Collection Taken In.

Fired with enthusiasm and determination, and unhesitating in its answer to the call for funds, was the Moyer-Haywood the auspices of the conference, inaugurated by the I. W. W. \$120 was collected and forwarded at once to Chicago, in the effort to exhaust before proceeding to more telling action, all legal methods of saving the imprisoned miners.

The parade formed at 44th street and Second avenue, and marched with transparencies to the hall, Terrace Garden, at 58th street, near Third avenue.

On the arrival of the parade, the meeting was called to order by chairman Keogh, who briefly explained the purpose of the meeting. "If these four men are taken," he said, "not four, but five thousand times four will be ready to step into their places."

This statement struck the keynote for the meeting. All the speakers laid stress on the fact that the I. W. W. was an organization of men banded together for Labor's emancipation, and that it would go on with its work, regardless of capitalist attempts to kill it by cutting off the leaders as they arose. Moreover, the audience, by its repeated and fervid applause at each new repetition of the noble declaration, showed that it was body and soul with the speakers, and would if need be, die in the trenches for the liberation of their class.

After the singing society "Freiheit" had sung the German song "For Truth and Right," James Reilly made the first speech of the evening.

"The capitalist class has spoken," he said. "They have declared that we have no right to organize our class in a way which will enable them to win. Ten years ago, to organize industrially was a penitentiary offense. To-day, it is a hanging offense. The capitalist class has challenged us, and we accept the challenge."

August Lott, next spoke in German. "Moyer and Haywood are to be killed," he declared, "because they refused to sit at banquet boards with the Civic Federation, but preferred to be thrown into bull-pens with the miners."

Joseph Schlossberg next spoke in Jewish, showing how the gentry who now prate of "law and order," themselves

smashed right and left the laws they had sworn to uphold.

After Schlossberg, Secretary Chase read the resolutions for the meeting. On the question of chairman Keogh, they were unanimously adopted with a shout that made the building ring.

John T. Vaughan then made a stirring and impassioned address, working his audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. He traced the history of the eight hour struggle in Colorado, and the bloody work done by the Mine Owners' Ass'n. and the Citizen's Alliance, to smash the laws passed by the people of the state.

"The Mine Owners, in their present conspiracy are already pulling in their horns," Vaughan said, "because the W. F. M. now has a connecting link in the East, the I. W. W. And if organizing the working class for its emancipation is a hanging crime, we of the I. W. W. will keep them busy!" (Thunderous applause.)

Vaughan was followed by Raynek, Bohemian, and then gave way to Daniel De Leon.

De Leon showed up the sham of "equality before the law" by comparing the way Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were kidnapped, with the way George Cortelyou and Cornelius Bliss are now permitted to go free, although they are "fugitives from justice" as the receivers of stolen goods in the form of campaign contributions from life insurance pirates.

De Leon expressed the conviction that the imprisoned miners would ultimately be liberated, owing to the manly stand taken by the working class all over the land, showing that they would not lie low, but would demand, with one voice, the lives of their innocent champions. "The stream has become a torrent," he said, "and I believe it will sweep all obstruction before it, and free the men from their cells."

De Leon read a personal letter written by Haywood from his Caldwell cell, full of courage and loyalty, and expressing the wish that he would be found worthy of the confidence shown in him by his comrades of the I. W. W.

The reading of the letter was received with a deafening outburst of joyful applause, and after a few closing remarks by the chairman, the meeting adjourned.

THE SOUTHWEST

(Continued from page 1.)

The writer of this had an argument with a Reverend Shields and referred, in order to illustrate his point, in answer to a statement the gentleman made that we were brothers and our interests identical—the case of a flea and a dog—and said that the capitalist class, the lawyer and preacher included, were the flea, or the parasite, or the back of the working class.

This discussion lasted till one Glaswon (Glaswon is superintendent of the Copper Queen Consolidated Copper Company of Bisbee, and he is a all-round good fellow, with all that that implies) got hold of my opponent's arm and took him out of the crowd. This incident Glaswon wanted to make capital of and went at it in a barroom style. He had a lot of plug uglies and other available tools deputized, and put some of them on my track in order to have me handy, if wanted. We knew there was something on foot, but did not know what. We did not have to wait long.

I was sitting on the porch of the library. William Swan, a bartender, tin horn gambler and booster for brace games, nudged me and told me I had insulted the Honorable Rev. Shields and had to make amends. I saw through the scheme. They wanted to start a riot, in order that they might drive "undesirable" men out of town and have an excuse for upholding the dignity of a minister of the Gospel. But, to the credit of Shields, he it said, I am convinced that he was not a party to the plot; for I hold Shields to be an honorable man, but that he is living above this earth, in the clouds, trying the best he can do and never inquiring why the workingmen should be discontented, but takes everything as a God-send. Mr. Shields, when he arrived, said he was very sorry to hear of the incident and did not want an apology. But Glaswon, in his drunken mood, wanted his pound of flesh. I stated "the insult" over again and said I employed it generally and not individually my fight was not against him, but against the system of exploitation. Mr. Shields was satisfied.

While I was waiting for the appearance of Mr. Shields an old proverb came

to my mind: "Whom the Gods will destroy they first make mad." If it was not the Gods who made these men mad, it was the fear they have for the working class. In Bisbee they have fanned the fire of class-hatred. They have brought it home to the go-as-you-please men with a vengeance.

A man who has been in Bisbee for the last two weeks has seen more of the irrepressible class-conflicts than he can learn in a lifetime out of books. They did not confine themselves to Bisbee. Some men went over to Cananea Senora, Mexico. On arriving there they were arrested, put on a special car and deported to the land of the free and the brave for being labor agitators. Therefore, comrades, let us hold on to our banners, crying: "Workingmen of all countries unite!" Wherever a man puts his foot capitalism follows him. Let us not lag behind; let us follow until we

the working class, are organized in every corner of the globe, so that we are prepared simultaneously to establish the co-operative commonwealth.

In conclusion will I say my time has never been repayed better than that which I have spent in Bisbee; and our agitation has done a world of good. I hope every other place will have as many revolutionists as Bisbee. Our emancipation will not be far off then. W. F. J.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room, No. 290 Jessie street. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Tacoma, Wash., Section headquarters and public reading room corner 12th and A street, room 304, over Post Office. Open every evening. All workmen invited. Business meetings every Tuesday.

Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and Fourth Wednesday in the month 8 p. m. at 155 E. Randolph st. 3rd floor.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 258 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2:30 P. M.

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OF

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correspondents are requested to keep a
copy of their articles, and not to expect
them to be returned. Consequently, no
clippings should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

in 1888.....	2,088
in 1892.....	21,157
in 1896.....	36,564
in 1900.....	34,191
in 1904.....	34,172

The martyr cannot be dishonored.
Every lash inflicted is a tongue of flame;
every prison a more illustrious abode;
every burned book or house enlightens
the world; every suppressed or expunged
word reverberates through the earth
from side to side. —EMERSON.

A NOBLE THOUGHT AND TRUE WITHAL.

From the gloomy cell, where he is held
in violation of law and of conscience,
Wm. D. Haywood has found the opportu-
nity to send a word of cheer to the
Working Class without. The first
words that have reached the public from
his lips are: "There are plenty of Moyers
and Haywoods". These are noble words,
they express a noble thought, and they
are true withal.

That which marks the new era, in-
augurated by the I. W. W., and dis-
tinguishes it sharply from what
may be termed the Age of the A. F. of
L. in the Labor Movement of America,
is the circumstance that its structure
generates men, while the structure of
the A. F. of L. destroys men. For the build-
ing of men, very much the same as for
the establishment of discipline in an
organization, the first prerequisite is
soundness of principle. The Unity Con-
ference of New Jersey put it well when
it went on record with the declaration:
"In a party of wobbling principles the
membership must wobble". Principles
that are at fisticks with facts can not
build the solid foundation needed for a
firm footing by the membership. Such
a foundation yields and shifts like quag-
mires. The necessity of frequent re-
adaptation to the shifted groundwork,
produces the sel-man, not the MAN.
Thus it was and is with the A. F. of L.
Its principle of "reciprocal interests"
between the Workingman and the Cap-
italist was and is at fisticks with the
fact that the Capitalist lives only upon
the plunder of the Workingman, and
can live only so long as the Working-
man can be plundered. Such a principle
can not possibly build up men; as a
consequence, democracy is out of ques-
tion in the organization that is reared
by such a false plumb-line. Eels can be
held together only by the string by
which they are strung together through
the gills: the sel-men, generated by
falsely constructed organizations, can
be held together only by despotic rule.
Effect ever reacts back upon its cause
and intensifies the same. The despotic
rule—like the string on which eels are
strung together—that holds together in
terrorism the organizations of sel-men,
renders these all the more eelish. Thus
the system is found in the A. F. of L.,
craft Unionism in general, of the of-
ficers running the organization with a
rod of scorpions. Such organizations can
not generate men. If a leader should
really arise of sterling qualities, his de-
capitation, literal or figurative, decap-
itates the whole organization.

Not so with the I. W. W. Planted
on the rock-bed of the principle that
the interests of the Working Class are
irreconcilable with the interests of the
Capitalist Class, the I. W. W. fits the
surrounding facts. Its membership need
not wobble. The training they there
receive is the athlete's training, for ath-
letes work. Not as eels, strung togeth-
er by the string of despotic rule, but as
men, bound together by an indivisi-
ble hand which experience only helps
to strengthen; democratic methods can
flourish in their midst; and, effect again
reacting back upon its cause, the de-
mocratic organization promotes the
flourishing of men.

All this is implied in Haywood's no-
ble words, and true withal. Even if,
due to the present still numerical weak-
ness of the I. W. W. and its consequent
inability to reach and enlighten the
masses, such a calamity to the country
should actually happen as the success
of the Mine Owners' Ass'n. and Stand-
ard Oil's heinous plot; even if the meth-
ods, officially recorded by Gov. Altgeld
is having been practiced in Chicago in
1887, should once more be actually
crowned with judicial murder; or even
if the special methods of the Western
Capitalists—the methods of drugging
prisoners to death or into imbecility—
should actually prevail;—even then, in
the language of Haywood, "There are
plenty of Moyers and Haywoods". These
will speedily fill the gap made by the

capitalist assassin; and, encouraged by
the example of their noble precursors,
emulate them—to victory.

I. W. W., no more than the S. L. P.,
can be decapitated by decapitating any
one or all of its officers. It is an or-
ganization of MEN, not of eels; in its
camp the knell of Capitalism has
sounded.

CLUMSY RUSSIA.

Reports are pouring in from Russia
that the much heralded popular elections
that took place in name. Hardly anybody,
not pleasing to the powers that be, is
allowed to participate. Some are im-
prisoned, others are beaten away from
the polls, and yet others are killed out-
right. In not a few instances whole
batches of would-be suffragists are de-
ported. The peasants are browbeaten
on the fields; the workmen are ter-
rorized in the towns; the radicals are
persecuted. In short the hustings are
surrounded by a vast cordon of sabres,
clubs and knouts. Now, all this is a
clumsy way of going about it. Russia
should take a tip from the American
capitalist class. The present conduct of
Russia is a rough way of "counting out"
the votes; the American capitalist class
has a refined way of doing the job.

Here in America the capitalist class
does not go through the trouble and ex-
pense of getting up an armed force to
surround the hustings. On the contrary;
it is particularly anxious for "peace and
order." Saloons are closed, crowds are
dispersed. We may expect any one of
these days to see carpets, soft and beau-
tiful, spread from the voters' residences
and centering at the hustings. Who
knows but that even sweet-scented
flowers may one of these days be strewn
over these carpets, and the same lined
with bands of music! In America the
capitalist class reserves for AFTER the
polls are closed; and the voters have been
indulged, the scampish tricks that the
less refined Russian ruling class practices
BEFORE the votes are cast. The differ-
ence in time works a vast difference in
appearance. The same thing, which, if
done BEFORE the vote is cast, requires
vast physical effort, large numbers, and
not a little noise, can be accomplished
with no physical effort whatsoever, small
numbers and the silence of the grave, if
done AFTER the vote is cast. Both the
Russian and the American ruling class's
plan is to disfranchise the voter. Both
reach their goal. But the Russian, going
about it before the vote is cast, does it
in a way that horrifies the "law and
order" Tammany-Republican capitalists;
whereas these, going about it after the
vote is cast, charm both themselves and
their Russian cousins.

The Russian class of the plunderer will
have to learn manners from its American
cousin. The election manners of the
American capitalist consist in counting
the votes out: the election manners of
the Russian bear consist in shooting
knouting, sabring, deporting the votes
out. Is it not infinitely wiser, and
cheaper withal, to accomplish the same
end quietly and neatly, rather than
bloodily and boisterously? Well has it
been said that silence is a badge of the
civilized, boisterousness a badge of the
uncivilized man.

"INCENDIARY LANGUAGE."

The Denver "Times" is sorry. It is
sorry for the sake of Moyer, Haywood
and Pettibone. The reason of the
"Times" sorrow is the circular issued
by the General Executive Board of the
I. W. W. on the arrest of these men, and
the manner of their deportation. The
"Times" sorrowfully declares that the
circular contains "incendiary language",
and such language, it is sorrowfully of
the opinion, "will do the accused lead-
ers of the Western Federation of Min-
ers more harm than good".

What is the language used by the cir-
cular?

It opens with an allusion to "the
reign of lawless violence" which the cap-
italist class of the Western States inau-
gurated at the Coeur d'Alene, beginning
with 1897. — The statement is a
statement of fact. Pinkerton ran the
courts, revolver in hand.

It says that the capitalist conspira-
tors sought to smash the labor organ-
izations of the Miners "by seeking to
foist upon these the crimes committed
by the capitalist conspirators them-
selves". — The statement is a statement
of fact, of recorded fact. The blowing
up of the Concentrator was traced to the
Mine Owners' Ass'n. itself.

It says that "everyone of these at-
tempts has failed" every case against
the accused miners "ended in complete
acquittal" in spite of "suborned wit-
nesses". — The statement is a statement
of fact, recorded in the courts: the men
were acquitted, the testimony against
them was smothered in its own perjury.

It says, summing up this first episode,
that it was a series of "diabolical
schemes". — The statement is a state-
ment of fact, solidly backed upon the
previous ones.

Taking up the second episode, the one
we are now traversing, the circular says
that the arrest of Moyer, Haywood and
Pettibone was a "secret arrest", that
their taking to Idaho was an "illegal

deportation", and that the proceedings
bear a general "criminal character". —
The statements are a series of state-
ments of fact. The testimony upon
which their extradition was demanded
is on its face perjured testimony; they
were denied counsel; they were liter-
ally kidnapped and railroaded out of the
State.

The circular says further that the
agencies who schemed this plot are "pir-
ates of the west", whose motto, the
motto of their Col. McClellan, is: "To
hell with the Constitution!" — These
statements also are statements of fact.

Running through the circular from top
to bottom, and back from bottom to top,
every allegation, of the numerous ones
that it contains, is a fact sealed, signed
and delivered.

The conclusion is obvious. — Not the
LANGUAGE of the circular, but the
FACTS that it produces are incendiary.
Incendiary is the fact that a high mili-
tary officer declares: "To hell with the
Constitution!" Incendiary is the fact
that the Governor of a State enters into
a conspiracy with the Governor of an-
other State and deprives three citizens
of their civic rights. Incendiary is the
fact that a capitalist concern—the Mine
Owners' Ass'n.—stands convicted of the
subordination of witnesses, whom it
pays \$2 to swear away the lives of
workmen. Incendiary is the fact that
the capitalist class contemplates murder
to protect its continued reign of
rapine. These are incendiary facts; pitchy,
sulphurous facts; facts aflame, fit to set
the country on fire.

The incendiary lies in the perpetra-
tion of these facts; the incendiaries are
the perpetrators of these facts. So far
from its being incendiary to mention,
to expose, to make these incendiary
facts publicly known, the mention of
them, the exposing of them, the making
them publicly known is the turning of
a broad-diametered hose, with its pow-
erful stream of water, upon the con-
flagration which the incendiary capital-
ist class and its political puppets are
kindling.

All credit to the G. E. B. of the I.
W. W. for setting the pace, as in-
trepid firemen, to put out the fire that
incendiary capitalism has started!

PROHIBITIONISTS' PHILOSOPHY.

At the March 13th hearing held by
the Inter-State Commerce Commission
at Kansas City one of the witnesses
examined was E. L. Wilthoyt. The gen-
tleman's testimony was interesting; bye,
wonderful. He gave a detailed account
of the ways of a certain corporation to
ferret out competitors, and smoke them
out of existence. That particular pas-
sage of Mr. Wilthoyt's testimony was
as follows:

"I was instructed, while agent for the
Company at Topeka, to watch all ship-
ments of goods by our competitors to
that point, ascertain the name of the
shipper and the point of distribution."

"How would you get information from
the railroads as to your competitors' ship-
ments?"

"I never went to railroad officers. My
instructions were to get my informa-
tion from employees of the railroad. I
WAS ALLOWED 48 A MONTH TO
SPEND WITH RAILROAD EMPLOYEES,
BUYING DRINKS, AND MAKING MY-
SELF A GOOD FELLOW."

What Company was that which, as
this agent indicates, had its agency at
all the leading railroad centers, and fur-
nished them with money to intoxicate
the railroad employees into giving away
the names of the shippers? The inquisi-
tive reader is requested to "quarantine"
his curiosity for a moment, and first
look at this other picture.

"Fairhaven, Mass., March 13.—Pro-
hibition triumphed at yesterday's elec-
tion in this town, the home of H. H.
Rogers. Mr. Rogers was one of the
most active canvassers against the liquor
traffic. All day his automobile, driven
by himself, was seen dashing in and
out, bringing in voters and taking them
home again. In the nearby church the
ladies of Mr. Rogers' Temperance Ass'n.
were praying all day for his success.
When the triumph of the cause of tem-
perance, which he has so much at heart,
was announced, Mr. Rogers received an
ovation from his fellow townsmen and
women."

The curiosity of the curious reader
will now have increased. He will now
also want to know, who this peram-
bulating lump of dissemination of so-
briety is, and what his occupation. The
reader's curiosity may now be sim-
plistically satisfied both as to E. L. Wil-
thoyt, the agent of the Company, that
promotes booze, and H. H. Rogers, the
inspired and prayed-for agent of Prohi-
bitionism.

Mr. Wilthoyt was the agent in the
pay of the Standard Oil Trust;

Mr. Rogers is the head and front, and
the front and hind legs of the Standard
Oil Trust.

H. H. Rogers is not the only ram-
pant Prohibitionist in the intoxication-
spreading Standard Oil Trust's cabinet.
There are the Wardwells, of this State,
for instance. Nor is H. H. Rogers the
only wicker of homes, through his cap-
italist "ambush", who has a seat of honor
—national, state or local—in the coun-

cils of the Prohibition party. The sight
of these worthies, these hypocrites, who
beamirch a noble cause, the Cause of
Sobriety, is a phenomenon producible
only by the Capitalist Class—it alone of
all previous ruling classes preaches Good
only as a mask to give it all the freer
swing to do Evil: it preaches "honor" so
as to practice dishonor: it preaches "re-
ligion" so as to be free to practice
heathenish atheism: it preaches the
"sanctity of the family" so as to cover
its tracks in its course of blasting the
family: it preaches "patriotism" so as
not to be detected in treason: it preaches
"law and order", as it is now doing
in Colorado and Idaho, as a cloak to
practice disorder, rapine and murder: it
preaches "Prohibitionism" only to be all
the better able to dope the people.

Such is the Philosophy of the Capital-
ist Class.

DUMPY AND SWEARFUL.

[Daily People, March 24.]

There are two men in the land, who,
just now, are holding solitaire mass
meetings, each in his own cabin and
alternating between dumpyness at their
bad luck and streaks of profanity there-
at. These two are yelet William Raz-
zle-dazzle Hearst and Victor Lollipop
Berger.

Things were shaping themselves finely
for the duo. The socio-political waters
were greatly agitated and promised to
become more so—just the kind of waters
and weather for folks of the peculiar
genius of Hearst and Berger to sail in.
The serews of the upper capitalists were
pressing hard upon the thumbs of the
lower capitalists: the Capitalist Society
Chamber of Horrors was full with the
shrieks of the sufferers—shippers were
up in arms against railroad companies,
jobbers up in arms against shippers; the
under-dog capitalist was having the
upper-dog dittos investigated, insurance
upper-dogs, gas upper-dogs, meat upper-
dogs, sugar upper-dogs, banking upper-
dogs. Under such disturbed conditions,
the lower layers, the Working Class also
stirred. The Hearst-Berger genius con-
sists in a special knack to utilize the
discontent of the workingmen; to blend
it with that of the bourgeois under-dog
for the benefit of the politician reformer,
intent only after political preferment
incidentally after pennies for their pa-
pers. What more ideal than conditions
that would help bag the workingman's
discontent and thus, to use a nautical
phrase, sail with both wings spread
before the wind—mainsail to catch the
bourgeois breeze, spinnaker sail to catch
the Working Class gale! Suddenly a
bolt descended from a clear sky. Three
leading workingmen—Moyer, Haywood
and Pettibone—were kidnapped in obedi-
ence to a capitalist conspiracy to crush
the I. W. W. by murdering the men,
whose only offense is sterling loyalty to
the cause that is to dethrone the cap-
italist Usurper.

Presto, the weather and the current
changed! Breakers were heard ahead;
rocks peeped up all around, some clean
above the waters others just below
threatening destruction. What to do?
Both the spinnaker and the mainsail
could no longer be left to the wind.
Haul in the spinnaker and ignore the
Labor gale! That would wreck the
Hearst-Berger craft upon one set of
rocks. Let the spinnaker sail swell to
the breeze! That would take the wind
out of the bourgeois mainsail; set it
flapping and jibing, and wreck the craft
upon another set of rocks. The social
evolution, has rendered the peculiar
Hearst-Berger rigging useless. Weather
and current, time and season now demand
one thing or the other—either they must
fill their sails with the wind of the
capitalist calumnies, against the wrong-
fully imprisoned miners, and then forego
all assistance from the gale of Working
Class indignation; or they must fill their
sails with the gale of Working Class
indignation, and then forego all help
from the wind of capitalist calumnies.
They will not do the former, they can
not do the latter—and there they are.

The Hearst, boom is badly battered.
The Berger "businessmen's" Social De-
mocratic Mayoralty campaign in Milwau-
kee is scuttled. By trying to coquet both
with the Capitalist would-be murderers
of workingmen and with the working-
men themselves the two gentlemen have
earned the distrust of both. Their re-
spective barks are caught in an eddy, a
veritable social Maelstrom; it is bound
to founder.

Well may the two landlubbers, who
presumed to ride the waves of the Social
Revolution, feel in the dumps and in-
dulge in swearful profanity. Thus ever
are served the speculators upon the
wounds of society, especially upon the
wounds of the Working Class.

Says the Evening Post, "Last year
3,585 tramps were fed at the County
Home at Carlisle, Pa., the meals num-
bering 9,333."

This is the record for one Pennsyl-
vania county only. Were the record for
every county in the country published,
the result would be so impressive that
many would wonder where "our" much-
boasted "prosperity" abides.

SHORT ADDRESS

TO WORKINGMEN AND THEIR FRIENDS IN THE LAND.—THE LAW IS
UNENFORCEABLE WITHOUT FORCE—THE CONSTITUTION GUARAN-
TEES TO THE CITIZEN THE RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS—THE FRAM-
ERS OF THE CONSTITUTION KNEW THAT LAW BREAKERS OFFIC-
IAL AS WELL AS UN-OFFICIAL CAN BE KEPT IN ORDER ONLY BY
THEIR KNOWLEDGE THAT FORCE RESIDES WITH THE CITIZEN—
HENCE THE PROVISION GUARANTEEING THE RIGHT TO KEEP AND
BEAR ARMS—MEDIEVAL BARBARITY USED IN THE IDAHO PRISON
—THE PRISONERS HARRIED AND DRUGGED—EVEN THEIR ATTOR-
NEY MAY SPEAK TO THEM ONLY UNDER GUARD.

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.—At some future
time we may philosophize upon the po-
litical lessons to be learned from the
present crisis. Now we must act. Don't
deplore the lethargy and capitalis-
t-minded conservatism of your fellow
workers. Tell them quietly and calmly
what has occurred as we see the case.
If they are unmoved drive them with a
whip of scorpions to do some thinking.
Nothing is more ridiculous, more
theoretic and utopian than to whine
about the fact that the slaves were not
educated ten or twenty years ago. Now
we have the chance to move them more
in three months than heretofore in a
decade. Seeth a little inwardly. It will
do you good. Your mind and body will
both be strengthened thereby.

If the capitalist class is permitted to
use the simple and certain means of
breaking our organization by assassinat-
ing its effective leaders as soon as they
may appear—then, what's the use? Some
of us are in a position to realize what
it would mean to the W. F. of M. and
to the I. W. W. if Moyer and Haywood
are not back at their posts soon. Suffi-
ce it to say that it will mean a most
serious retarding of the movement. But
to higher principles we appeal. Do you
realize that innocent men, kind, true,
brave, warm-hearted, loyal to our class,
are shut within the gloom of narrow
cells—that their attorney may speak with
them only under guard—but that a des-
perado in the employ of a private profit-
seeking agency goes in for hours to
tantalize them, bulldoze and break them,
worry them with threats. A few days
ago I was speaking with a man well
aware of the methods used by these
greedy seekers for other people's money
and lives. He told me that, in his opin-
ion, there was no doubt that Orchard
had had his mind broken by drugs and
that the same would be served clandes-
tinely to Moyer and Haywood. It is a
common device. The method is quite in
harmony with that of employing a beau-
tiful woman of questionable character
to visit an imprisoned sixteen-year-old
boy and extract "confessions."

THEY WILL GET THE "EVI-
DENCE." THEY WILL GET THE
DECISION. THEY THINK THEY
HAVE THE POWER TO CARRY
THAT DECISION INTO EXECU-
TION.

I may disagree with Europeans as to
the organization of labor unions and as

to political tactics. One thing their edu-
cation has fitted them to teach us. That
is, THE WORKING CLASS SHOULD
BE ARMED.

Don't think that I am rash in making
this statement at this time and from this
State. The evening is calm, quiet, clear
and cold. My mental condition is the
same. I hear no word, see no indica-
tion of desperate measures. Yet before
me is a capitalist sheet the great head-
lines of which advertise the "fact" that
"Desperados are gathering in the State
for the purpose of liberating Moyer and
Haywood." We get the name without
the game. Even the U. S. constitution
(the kind they say "To Hell with")
declares that "No law shall be made in-
fringing upon the right of the people to
bear arms." No ruling class ever
lived without a like guarantee.

"People who vote wrong will not
shoot right." I question the validity
of this statement. Some men who
couldn't see a political issue if it were
tied to a ring in their nose, see the mat-
ter of the class struggle clearly enough
in the concrete form in which it presents
itself to-day. The best fighters are
usually mighty primitive in their think-
ing. Honor students play golf and ten-
nis, not football.

A flock of sheep might vote unani-
mously, ever so many times, not to be
shorn. Probably they do. But their
opinions do not lessen the season's clip.
Did you ever reflect that lions are not
reared for the fine, long hair which
clothes their noble forms. It wouldn't
pay.

Take it as you may, we face a reality,
not a theory. "We must meet them,"
reads the statement from headquarters,
"upon the ground and with the weapons
of their own choosing." That is, legal
ground. But when the fight there is
over, no matter what we show, it will
be a band of armed men who will con-
duct the martyrs to the gallows or to
the penitentiary, for life. And their
comrades must wait, gnashing their
teeth, but helpless and hopeless.

"All efforts in the way of using force
in this country will fail," you say.

Did John Brown fail? I refuse to
admit that he did. John Brown lived
John Brown's life clear through to the
end, as he felt that he must live it, grand
old revolutionist that he was. And
three millions grew in stature and got a
grip on the situation.

Revolutionist.

THE PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION.

(From the Industrial Worker.)

The struggle which the proletariat of
Russia is so heroically carrying on is one
of the most terrific in the history of the
world. It arrests the intense interest of
workers and exploiters alike; of the
former because of profound, universal
sympathy with the revolutionists, and
of the latter because of the fear that this
awakening on the part of our Russian
brethren portends a universal uprising
and determination to gain freedom from
the brutalities and horrors of capitalist
industry. Well may the rulers—political
and economic—tremble at the prospect
of such an awakening. It is fraught
with consequences of tremendous im-
portance to them. And that it will come
is as certain as anything in the future.
The struggle of the working class neces-
sarily involves the complete overthrow
and destruction of all instrumentalities,
of whatever character, by which the
privileged have profited and the pro-
ducers have been robbed of the wealth
they have created. The revolutionary
workers everywhere welcome the con-
flict; the prospect cheers them. The
privileged classes, where they do not
deny its existence, would prevent it by
ameliorative concessions that do not
ameliorate. Even the most radical of
labor leaders—outside the revolutionary
ranks—who have any considerable in-
fluence in America, in 1906 seek to pal-
liate conditions on the same lines that
proved abortive in England as far
as 1848. Parliamentary Socialists in
European law-making chambers fritter
away their opportunities in the advocacy
of measures to shorten the day's work
and in all that they do propose go not as
far as capitalistic law-makers did half
a century ago.

When it is said that the revolutionary
workers welcome the impending con-
flict, we are not to be understood as
being cheered by the prospect of
slaughter and the necessary suffering

that would attend actual battle with our
historic enemy. The horrors of war
we too well understand and too keenly
deplore to include them in our program;
if they can be avoided, we would, by every
means in our power, avoid them. No
man will resort to war until every known
means of pacification and agreement have
failed. But no true man will seek to
avoid a resort to deeds to rid the world
of a pestilence and strike the shackles
from our limbs when a fight that entails
misery and suffering is all that stands in
the way. In all conscience is there not
suffering and misery in the world to-
day? Is not our civilization reared upon
the torn and mangled bodies of the poor
and outraged wretches in Moscow and
London, in St. Petersburg and New
York, in Tokyo and Chicago, who spend
their lives in creating wealth and oppor-
tunities that others enjoy? Do we not
know that the workers everywhere the
world are, by laws and privileges that
dead men made and men who would
better be dead uphold, stripped of their
social patrimony and the results of their
toil by thieves and gamblers in legisla-
tive chamber and Wall Street pit?

So it is seen that the struggle in Rus-
sia is the struggle of the working class
everywhere. It is a struggle that no
power on earth can turn from its pur-
pose. It is a movement growing in con-
scious power and the Industrial Workers
of the World is in the forefront for free-
dom through enlightenment.

The decision giving the packers im-
munity, is declared to be a serious set-
back to the anti-trust fight. But that
oughtn't to effect the fight any: it has
never known anything but set-backs,
and is used to them by this time.

Gompers and 100 "labor leaders" went
to Washington "in labor's interests", on
the 21st inst. Why did they not go to
Caldwell, Idaho, for the same purpose?
Gompers, as usual, when serious work
is afoot, plays the buffoon.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONA-
THAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Socialism is
simply ridiculous. It would make minces
out of men.

UNCLE SAM.—You are becoming in-
teresting.

B. J.—What makes men strong is
trials and hardship; remove trials and
hardships from the path of men and
they will become jelly fishes. Look at
our galaxy of self-made men. But for
them the country would not be what it
is; but for the hardship and trials which
they had to contend with they would
not have been what they are. Look at
me. I can now draw my check for a
million. I am a self-made man. I know
how good it is to rough it in early life;
to sleep on straw and learn what it is
to have temptations in your path. (Strik-
ing his chest.) That's what makes the
men. I speak from experience. Social-
ism would be no better than plague—a
plague upon it, and long live our glorious
institutions!

U. S. (shaking his head pensively and
a smile peeping at the corner of his
mouth).—"Hardships and temptations in
early life" are part of the institutions
you claim as ours?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Without them the nation would
cease to have men?

B. J.—Yes, sir.

U. S. (after a pause).—By the way,
Jonathan, something else, are you
getting into litigations, or trouble
of that sort?

B. J.—No; why?

U. S.—I saw you going up into Law-
yer Seth Cheatem's office yesterday
morning.

B. J.—Yes, I did. But it was no law-
suit. (Confidentially approaching Uncle
Sam.) You see, I am getting old. I
may at any time be taken off. The
rheumatism is gaining on me, and the
doctor tells me my heart is affected. I
wish to settle my affairs. My five boys
and my daughters should be provided
for. I don't want to leave things so that
any crook might come around and leave
these children penniless and unprotected—

U. S. (with mock solemnity grabs
Brother Jonathan by the collar with
both hands and shakes him).—Traitor.

B. J.—W-h-a-t!

U. S. (still shaking B. J.).—Traitor! I
say.

B. J.—I a traitor?

U. S.—Yes! Traitor to your country;
foe to our "glorious institutions of hard-
ships and temptations in early life";
base demoralizer of our young folks by
seeking to make them like jelly fishes;
weaker of our American manhood!
(Giving Brother Jonathan a final shake.)
Traitor, who should be indicted, hanged
and quartered, make your peace with
heaven; I am going to inform upon you
and see to it that you get the deserts
of your traitorous plan.

B. J. (catching his breath).—Are you
gone crazy?

U. S. (with increased mock solemnity).
—No, sir; I am a patriot, I am. And
when I see a man deliberately trying to
undermine our "glorious institutions of
hardships and temptations in early life,"
my blood boils; and I cry "Brood, brood
largo, brood!"

B. J.—You must be gone crazy.

U. S.—Did you not a minute ago say
that you owe your great success, your
manliness, etc., to the hardships, priva-
tions and temptations that you had to
go through in early life?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—And did you not say that such
early trials it is that build up the man?

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

ANOTHER VOLKSZEITUNG CORPORATION CALUMNY HARPOONED.

Editor of the Daily and Weekly People:

Please give me information concerning the origin of the following story, if you can:

"At the International Socialist and Trade Union Congress, held in London, several European delegates were discussing the weakness of the American delegation, of which De Leon was one. John Spargo, now of America, was present, but took no part in the discussion. It was brought out in the discussion, that De Leon would never attend another International Congress, because he had been, at one time, employed by Bismarck, as a police spy, or in some such capacity."

This was told to me by Comrade Algernon Lee, on March 27, 1904. He had delivered a lecture at the Socialist party headquarters on Central avenue, Jersey City, and after the lecture, Comrades Charles Ufert, Carl Kronenberg, Lee and I held a sort of social session. Comrades Ufert and Kronenberg, no doubt, will remember the story. The subsequent election of De Leon to represent the S. L. P. at the Amsterdam Congress, of course, knocked the bottom out of the story. In justice to Comrade Lee, I must say that he said he could not vouch for its truth, but stated he had heard it, and if my recollection of the matter is correct, Comrade Spargo is the one from whom he heard it.

As an S. P. man, it may seem impolitic on my part to write to The People. But I have observed a disposition, on the part of those who are opposing the work of the New Jersey Unity Conference, to make their fight on the personality of De Leon. From their viewpoint, this is the best course they could pursue, as De Leon is unpopular in the S. P., and it is easy to get the comrades to believe all sorts of stories concerning him. No doubt this and other stories will be circulated, and I wish to be in position to say that De Leon denies this one, and defies anyone to bring tangible evidence against him.

James M. Reilly,
Jersey City, N. J.
285 Barrow street,
March 18, 1904.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The straightforward course adopted by James M. Reilly of the New Jersey S. P. deserves praise, and prompt and full response.

First, with regard to the London Congress portion of the story. I was not at that Congress, at all. I was not there either as the delegate of the S. L. P., or as the delegate of any other organization, nor yet as a visitor, or spectator. I have been in London only twice in my life. Once in the autumn of 1899, during the (Michaelis) vacation of the German Gymnasium at which I was then matriculated, and once in the summer of 1904, when I closed in London a tour through Great Britain, made, upon the invitation of the British S. L. P., after the Amsterdam Congress. During the whole of the sessions of the London Congress I was in this city, at my post of Editor of The People, then located in the Volkszeitung building, 184 William street. Whatever the merits or demerits of the American delegation at that Congress, I am entitled to neither credit nor discredit. That much for that part of the yarn.

Second, with regard to that portion of the story that makes me out an employee of Bismarck. I was born on December 14, 1882, of Spanish-American parents in Curacao, a West Indian island off the coast of Venezuela. In the Spring of 1896, at the age of 13 years, I was sent to Europe to College and for my health. I sailed from Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, on April 15, on a Norwegian schooner-brig the "Ceres," Captain Arenberg, for Hamburg, where I arrived on May 22. After medical examination to see what was the matter with me, I was sent to the region of the Harz Mountains, where I remained under medical superintendence and placed at College, the Gymnasium, at Hildesheim. There I remained till the Franco-Prussian war broke out, 1870, being then transferred to the University at Leyden, Holland. I remained in Holland two years, and then, upon graduation, returned to America, New York, where I have been ever since. Since my leaving Germany in the early part of the summer of 1870 I never set foot in that country again until 1893, when, on my way to and from Zurich, Switzerland, whither I was sent as the S. L. P. delegate to the International Congress held that year in that city, I crossed the German territory. At what period was I in the employ of Bismarck? During

the period of 1866-1870, when A LAD OF BETWEEN THIRTEEN TO SEVENTEEN YEARS! Or during the FEW DAYS, not quite ten, which I spent in transit in Germany in 1893!—The calumny is transparent.

The honorable men who read the Reilly revelation will suppose that the look of indignation, which must have clouded my countenance at the discovery of the calumny, was quickly chased away by a broad smile, that rapidly developed into broader laughter. I was laughing at myself, at the picture of that 13-17 year old lad that the yarn conjured up to my recollection. The foes of bona fide Unionism and Socialism have made my personality an "issue." This fact, is my excuse for initiating the readers of The People into a broad joke upon myself that the calumny recalled to my mind. I have another object, besides. The joke may help to promote charity for the vagaries that grow from association. That 13-17 year old lad was a BISMARCK-HATER, he was molded into an ANTI-PRUSSIAN! It happened this way:

The town in which I was located, Hildesheim, was in Hannover. Hannover had, until then, been an independent kingdom. In 1866 Prussia overthrew the kingdom and annexed it. The battle of Langensalzta, where the fate of Hannover as an independent kingdom was sealed, was fought shortly before my arrival in Hildesheim. The very day on which I entered upon my rooms, and while my "Philister" and "Philese" (the names given by the students to their landlord and landlady) were kindly helping me to unpack and arrange my traps, the roll of drums was suddenly heard from the street. We rushed to the windows. A Prussian regiment, No. 72, was entering the city, with felled bayonets. It was taking possession. The sight was charming to me. My countenance must have revealed my delight. It gave umbrage to my Philister and Philese. I could not make out a word of what they said; but "Bismarck" and "Prussia" figured in their remonstrance. They were very sad and also indignant; they evidently thought I should be sad and indignant too. Politeness compelled me to restrain my manifestations of pleasure at the fine appearance made by that Prussian regiment of occupation. I knew not the first thing of the issue. But the conduct of my rotund Philister and sweet-faced Philese then and there laid the foundation for my anti-Bismarck anti-Prussian sentiments. Immediately following circumstances promoted the development as fast as I learned the German language.

In the class, in which I was put, was a boy, Wernuth. His father was Mayor of Hildesheim, and he blew out his brains the very day that Prussian regiment occupied the town. I became well acquainted with that class-mate, and frequently visited his mourning widowed mother. All the other boys were Hannoverians. They posted me full on the "wickedness of Bismarck," and the "utter worthlessness of Prussia." We had a gruff old teacher in arithmetic, Goebig. From him I learned the German term "Dreck-Nest" (dirty-hole, dirt-nest.) He applied it regularly, and several times at each recitation, to Berlin. "Berlin is ein Dreck-nest" (Berlin is a dirt-nest) may be said to be the first maxim I learned in German. He, together with the Rector, Brandt, of the Gymnasium, were presently cashiered, their places to be occupied by Prussian officials, thereby adding fuel to the flames of our (including mine!) infant anti-Bismarck sentiments. To make things worse, the son of the Mayor of that Prussian regiment, Banta, came later into my class. He was a Berliner, an impudent one at that, and a stupid, worthless fellow. We all hated him, and we (I as much as any) wreaked upon his head vengeance for the wrongs Bismarck had done "us" (me included!).

In short, during the four years that I was in Germany my surroundings molded me into a violent anti-Bismarck partisan. The sight of a lad 13-17 years of age, with no more German in him than the Indians whom his folks and ancestors had fought in America, becoming such an anti-Bismarck partisan, is a recollection that, besides warning me to make allowance for and appreciate the full force of the influence of surroundings, has often caused me to smile at myself when with riper years, I see myself during those years of 1866-70. The People readers may now understand how the Spargo-Lee calumny could conjure up recollections that caused me to laugh. Nor was the impulse to laugh dashed by the immediately returning indignation at the calumny itself. On the contrary. The clumsiness of the calumny looked all the droller.

With the breaking out of the Franco-German war, 1870, the anti-Bismarck sentiment died out. Now, then, according to the calumny, not only was Bismarck silly enough to employ a lad of my then tender years to do the spying for him, but his spy was among his haters, and left the country just at the time when the Bismarck haters died out!

Yes, I deny the story, and brand it a calumny the infancy of which is not wiped out by its clumsiness; and I defy anyone to bring tangible evidence against me on that or any other charge that affects my character, or the strict integrity of my conduct in the Labor Movement. Reilly's course is the only correct one—publicity, fixing the culprits. Every man in the Movement owes it to himself and the Movement not to allow himself to be made a dumping ground for the calumnies that calumniators invent, and their likes act as colporteurs for. These gentry need darkness. Light puts them out of business.

For fully eight months before the split which the Volkszeitung Corporation engineered in the S. L. P., the Corporation resolved itself into what the "Bakers' Journal" correctly called it, "a factory of lies and calumnies." The Corporation had no arguments against the Trades Union, the Economic and the Tactical position of the S. L. P., which as the Party's National Editor, it devolved upon me to maintain in the columns of The People. Proceeding from its imbecile conception of sociology, the Corporation concluded that if it could assassinate me morally, it would thereby have assassinated the whole S. L. P. Accordingly, it opened the sluice gates of defamation against me. Alexander Jonas, Herman Schlueter and H. L. Slobodin set the pace. The Corporation's hired men and agents in this city and elsewhere, including its Chicago picket, "A. M. Simons, Editor," joined the lock-step, "Calumniator!" "Backbite!"—such was the motto of the pack. By such means the Corporation sought to poison the public mind against S. L. P. principle. Such work had to be done mainly in the dark or by insinuation. The reason of the Corporation's extreme nervousness at the bare thought of unity of Socialist forces is becoming clear. Already, since the opening of the New Jersey Unity Conference, Glanz, also of the S. P., pinned the Vogt calumny, which was colporteurd by Pick of the Volkszeitung Corporation, to the effect that the Daily People plant was owned by Richard K. Fox of the Police Gazette; and how Reilly of the S. P. helps pin the Spargo calumny, colporteurd by Lee, the employee of the Volkszeitung Corporation. If the bare "approchement" of the Socialist forces already has washed ashore two such corpses, what further malodorous corpses—still tumbling in the unfathomable waters of the campaign of calumny, by the aid of which the Volkszeitung Corporation sought and still seeks to dominate the S. P.—will not be washed ashore when Unity is effected! Well may that Corporation feel feverishly uneasy.

Let there be LIGHT. No back-door whispers. No "it is said." Let everyone be held to his proof. A Movement, that will allow itself to be awayed by calumnies and back-bittings, places its head in the capitalist noose.

Daniel De Leon,
1487 Ave. A.
New York, March 17.

FROM THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

Citizen Henry Kuhn,
Dear Comrade:—

We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 2, containing cheque for \$200 (1035 francs) for the benefit of the Russian Revolutionists. Inclosed please find receipt for same.

Thanking you in the name of our comrades in Russia, we remain,
Yours fraternally,

Camille Huysmans,
Secretary.
Brussels, Belgium, March 12.

PLEDGES AID TO MOYER-HAYWOOD DEFENSE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On or about the first of May, 1906, I will be able to send you five dollars on my own account for the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone Defense Fund. I want every one to know where I stand, and I want the W. F. M. to know where and who their comrades are.

There are two mining camps in this county and a number of lumber camps. Before I came here the Socialist sentiment in this county was of the Appeal to Reason, impure and simple variety, but those whom I have been able to get in touch with are for the I. W. W., and some of them have got "onto" the Appeal's false economic teachings.

I send this pledge to The People, because I know of no other publishing house calling itself Socialist that I consider as fit as The People to receive contributions for this purpose. We shall try to organize the I. W. W.

in this county this year; and get others to help in securing defense funds.

John Easton,
Alturas, California, March 14.

FIRST RATE SUGGESTION—SPREAD THE LIGHT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I would suggest to readers that they send copies of the Daily and Weekly People to the papers in their localities, marking the editorial and news items pertaining to the Moyer-Haywood outrage. P. F.

Butte, Mont., March 14.

THE BARGAIN COUNTER VISIONARINESS OF THE PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—All last week the Cincinnati Enquirer called the attention of its readers to its following Sunday edition by advertising an article by George Ade, which it advised everybody to read and none to miss. When the Sunday edition appeared the Ade article occupied half a page, the other half of the same page being devoted to a vicious attack on the Western Federation of Miners, in which it says the history of the W. F. M. is filled with bloody deeds and lays at the door of that organization all the crimes committed by the Mine Owners' Association of Colorado.

This method of throwing dust in the eyes of the people is taken from the bargain counter. The department stores extensively advertise a certain article, but when you go to get it, all the counters are filled with something else, and it is before your eyes so much that you come to believe you need some of it.

The Ade article in the Enquirer was used as a decoy to call attention to the vicious article on the W. F. M. and in that way sandbag the senses of the people and prepare their minds for whatever further crimes against the miners the gang may have in contemplation. In the preface to the attack the Enquirer very candidly admits that it is a crime for a labor organization in convention to declare for Socialism. R. B. Cincinnati, O., March 19.

KEEPING POSTED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed find \$1 for a three months sub to the Daily People. I want to keep up to date with Comrades Moyer and Haywood and Pettibone trial. As long as I can get a spare dollar I will send for the Daily People and keep posted.

L. Lacoste.

New Orleans, La., March 17.

AN S. T. & L. A. DEFAMER HARPOONED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On Sunday afternoon, March 18th, Goebel, of New Jersey, addressed the branch of the Socialist party here in New Castle. He took up one half of his time in warning the members of this branch that the Socialist Party was about to be SIDETRACKED and every member should see to it to stand by the Chicago platform.

He lamented over the action of the New Jersey comrades in seeking unity with the S. L. P. and said: "Young men in the movement have shoved the old men (himself included) in the background and are acting in a high handed manner."

When questions were called for the writer asked Goebel, "Can the working class emancipate themselves from wage slavery by simply voting the capitalist class out of power?"

He assured me he knew I was an I. W. W. man notwithstanding the fact that I was an entire stranger to every one in the hall.

But instead of answering the question he railed against the S. L. P., the A. R. U., and said the S. T. & L. A. scabbed it on the A. F. of L., but when I called him to prove one case of scabbing against the S. T. & L. A., he said HE ONLY HEARD IT.

The writer then got the floor and told him and the audience that being a member of the I. W. W., believing it to be the only bona fide labor union in America fit for a workman to join and work for his emancipation, I was prepared to defend the I. W. W. then or at any time. Goebel crawled.

Several S. P. men declared themselves in favor of the I. W. W.

With a few howls against Danny De Leon and an appeal to subscribe for some privately owned sheet published in Reading, the meeting adjourned.

President Sherman will speak here on Saturday the 24th to the Tin Workers.

Robt. Roadhouse.

New Castle, Pa., March 18.

"MISQUOTING" "ORGANIZED LABOR."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Because of the outrages perpetrated in the west by the capitalist class, we, the Industrial Workers of Oklahoma City, deemed it our duty to hold protest meetings to get the facts before the working class of this place. We advertised our meetings well and had out large enthusiastic crowds. The interest aroused

caused us to be denounced by the "pure and simplers," and a resolution was passed by the "Labor and Trades Assembly" which was published in all the capitalist papers in the city, including "The Labor Signal," of March 8. The following is the resolution:

Oklahoma City, March 8, 1906.
A circular under the caption of "Murder" which has been circulated over the city, coming from the "Industrial Workers of the World" which was purported to have come from organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, our committee from the Trades and Labor Assembly on resolutions, do hereby condemn such methods of incriminating and misquoting organized labor; and, be it further Resolved, That should such bills be circulated further by the Industrial Workers of the World that organized labor and the public in general should take no notice thereof; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this body and a copy of same be handed to the papers for publication.

Committee.

It is not surprising to hear that when we condemn the capitalist class for their dastardly work in Colorado we have "misquoted" "organized labor," as the "pure and simplers" conceive it. That when we call upon the working class to arouse to the fact that the capitalist class is heaping tyranny and brutality upon sections of the working class and that it should be resisted, we have misquoted "pure and simplers." Also they are misquoted when we say the interests of the working class and capitalist class are diametrically opposed.

If in condemning the capitalist class for their persecutions of the working class in Colorado, Homestead, Cœur d'Alene and other places, for the conspiracies, kidnapping and arrest of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, we have misquoted them, well and good. We know their "labor leaders" whose interests are identical with the capitalist class, namely, exploiting the working class for their own personal aggrandizement, are in no danger of being kidnapped or arrested by Standard Oil or its accessories. We know no trouble would be taken to keep detectives on their trail for two years and more.

We know it is not a question merely of "men" but one of organization. It is the class conscious organization the capitalist class fear more than the men, and seek to break it up by the removal of its officers. Numskulls that they are, they will soon find that organizations are not embodied in men but in the working class according to conditions and times. It is absolutely necessary for self-preservation that the working class must form itself into one solid class conscious body, and by the strength of our organization protect our officers from the vicious attacks of the capitalist class, and maintain our organization by eternal vigilance.

Onward with our organization regardless of the conspiracies of the capitalist class and the rantings of the "pure and simplers" that we have "misquoted." In this lies our strength. We can then command the things that we seek.

Onward the social revolution.
Ethel E. Carpenter.
Oklahoma, Okla., March 19.

FUTURE BRIGHT IN VALLÉJO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—We organized an I. W. W. local in this city on the 10th inst., and have applied for a charter. The future looks bright for the S. L. P. and the I. W. W.

W. S.
Valléjo, Cal., March 15.

SOUTHERN COLORADOISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It is almost as dangerous to talk Socialism here in Mississippi as in Idaho or Colorado. It means sixty or ninety days in jail here, if you "peddle" books or papers that would put the negroes wise to their interests as workmen. The employing class hold a tight rein on the workers in this part of the country and to "incite" the negroes is excruciating enough for a lynching bee. S. L. P.

Biloxi, Miss., March 20.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

The receipts for this fund were as follows during the week ending with Saturday, March 17:
Jos. Kinkbohn, Philadelphia, Pa. \$ 2.00
Section Houston, Tex., per A. Gillhaus, 44.00
Comrade Kirkham, Sullivan, Ind.,
Per Ph. Veal 1.00
A. Westerlund, New York 1.00
John Leahy, New York 1.00
Henry O'Neil, Providence, R. I. 5.00
"Sympathizer", New York 1.00
Total \$ 56.00
Previously acknowledged 2,409.43
Grand total \$2,465.43
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary,
2-8 New Reads street, New York.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

E. T. W., VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS.

At last Hearst's paper in this city, evening edition of the 24th, has been driven to come out with a fairly good broadside on the Colorado-Idaho outrage. Better late than never. But even so the paper had to slur an important page in the history of the Labor Movement of the land—the Chicago judicial murder of 1887—and thereby condone past capitalist murder. Despite the facts of that great crime having been officially and categorically demonstrated by Gov. Altgeld's Pardon, the Hearst paper declares that "we have not yet seen innocent men sent to the gallows to oblige organized capital."

W. W., NEW YORK.—According to the February report of the International Bureau at Brussels, it received during that month 28,666 francs for the Russian fund. Of this amount 16,274 francs came from the United States—6,767 francs from the Socialist Labor Party, 5,363 francs from the Socialist party, and an aggregate of 4,143 francs in smaller sums from thirteen other sources that forwarded the amounts directly to the Bureau.

P. S. H., OAKLAND, CAL.—Mr. Claude Knight's false economics on the subject of wages and Unionism have been fully answered in an article "Science in Cap and Bells," in the Weekly People, December 15, 1905.—Get it. The answer was so thorough that the gentlemen in that camp could make no reply whatever, and instead of that heaped abuse upon the Editor of The People, in other words, confessed themselves beaten.

O. M. M., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—It was Lieut. McClelland who said in Colorado: "To Hell with the Constitution!" What "Gen." Bell said was: "To Hell with habeas corpus!" We shall give them Post Mortems!

S. E. D., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The Moro slaughter is as much an outrage upon its very face as the deportation of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. An engagement where the victors take "no prisoners and no wounded" tells its own tale. It tells of murder after battle.

J. O., HOBOKEN, N. J.—The argument of the Volkszeitung Corporation crowd that the S. P. men on the New Jersey Unity Conference were "inferior men," and that that is the reason the Conference went the way it did, is both a gratuitous insult to the representatives of the S. P., and a boomerang that caves in the skull of the Volkszeitungers themselves. If those S. P. men on the Conference were so "inferior" why does not the Volkszeitung Corporation supplement their "inferiority" with its "superiority?" Probably this is another instance of "backward" or "inferior" races.

A. C., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The Lynch-Bramwell-Hanford I. T. U. sleight-of-hand to reduce the number of men on strike is to give jobs to the men on strike by throwing out of work men not on strike. Two purposes are thus gained. The gullibles are made believe that the strikers are winning; and there is a larger strike fund at the disposal of "Committees."

A. R., HOPKINTON, MASS.—First—Socialism begins and ends with the proposition that the private ownership of the necessities to produce wealth divides society into two classes, a producing and robbed, a non-producing and robbing class—Working Class and Capitalist Class. It concludes, from the circumstance that production has become co-operative, that the land on and the tools with which to produce must be likewise owned collectively, and that so long as that is not enforced the producer will be robbed of his product, the family will be smashed, patriotism will be a mask for treason, and religion a cloak for atheism. These principles are incontrovertible.

Second—Consequently, Socialism has no more to do with theology than astronomy has.

Third—In order to find out what Socialism stands for, read the literature that the Socialist Labor Party issues, and not what those whose graft on the working class is threatened by Socialism, say that it stands for.

J. C., PEORIA, ILL.—A Colorado-Idaho affair is unimaginable so soon as the I. W. W. is 2,000,000 strong.

J. A. R., AUGUSTA, ME.—Read the article carefully. Those Supreme Court decisions "against the Trusts" are a death-blow, not against capitalism, but against the methods that tend to hasten capitalist development. Capitalism can be death-blown only by Socialism: death-blows to methods only retard development.

A. T., GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.—This office has no authority to pass judgment upon the action of Party members. As a general proposition, however, we hold that the solicitation of moneys from capitalist sources is improper, whether such moneys are to be used for political purposes or for Moyer-Haywood demonstrations.

H. B., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Can't agree mit you. The conduct of the "Under the White Terrors" is legitimate, and legitimate our use of their communication. Many a time and oft did the German Social Democratic press publish secrets of the Government conveyed to it by men inside. No doubt you were one of those who applauded the "traitors" and the papers that were "so vile as to use traitors." The only question is, Are the facts revealed true? If they are then all who now yell "traitor" line up with the German Government that set up the same cry under the same circumstances. The "Under the White Terrors" have no opportunity to inform their fellow members in the S. P. of what is happening in the party. The Volkszeitung Corporation papers suppress all such information, and even falsify votes, etc.

F. S., CINCINNATI, O.—Read the passage of the Manifesto, issued by the New Jersey Unity Conference, on "Party Discipline." It is only a party of wobbling principles that has to issue instructions and referendums on every particular subject. The instructions are obvious in a party of sound principles.

J. F. F., LESTERSHIRE, N. Y.—First—"What shall we do to be saved" was a leaflet, not a pamphlet, issued by the S. L. P. several years ago. Second—Read Mommensen's History of Rome.

F. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Now as to illiteracy among the immigrants.

In 1900 there were 95,673 illiterate immigrants; in 1901 there were 120,645; in 1902 there were 165,105; in 1903 there were 189,008; in 1904 there were 172,856. The reports do not specify the nationalities among which the illiterate are distributed. Of the illiterates about two per cent. can read but not write; the rest can neither read nor write. No figures as yet available for 1905.

J. E. H., TORONTO, CAN.—It is not a question of what "some people" read quicker than anything else. The thing is, What will educate the people in Socialism and warn them against the lures of the "reformer" quicker than anything else? The Chicago Patterson's transit to "Socialism" is not of that kind.

"THE EDINBURGH SOCIALIST," EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.—An error of fact crept in the paragraph on page six of your this month's issue. Allusion is there made to "the support Debs gave to Braun" of the S. P. in the late Mayoralty campaign of this city. The facts are as follows: "The Worker" and "Volkszeitung" announced during the campaign that they had invited or urged Debs to come and speak for their party (the Morris Braun ticket) and that they expected him to come. He did not come.

J. W., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—No man is, to-day, the sole producer of the wealth that he turns out. He could not turn out that wealth unless innumerable others are assisting, even if they be not present. Team drivers, motor-men and others who, like these, render necessary services to society, are all fellow-producers. The worker will under Socialism receive his full social share of the product. The hours of work that all useful laborers put in a day, in whatever capacity, reappear in the crystallized form of wealth in the public store. The vouchers for the hours of work performed can take out of that store as much wealth as the vouchers represent wealth produced by the holder.

S. G., DAYTON, O.—First—We have no reliable information touching the "International Labor Union" of which Mr. Critchlow is President.

Second—Connect with James Rugg, State Secretary of the S. L. P. of your State—1925 Osage street, Cleveland.

C. A. H., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The papers are all exchanged with.

W. G. B., CHICAGO, ILL.—The Labor Movement is fighting with the wild beasts of Ephesus. Fear not for the issue.

H. W., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Senator W. A. Clark, who was charged with purchasing his way into the U. S. Senate and H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Trust, are leading newspaper owners in Montana.

E. D. E., SEATTLE, WASH.—Oh, yes! They do that. The capitalists temper justice with mercy (to themselves) so liberally that justice is completely lost in the mixture.

E. V. D., COLUMBUS, O.—Civilization depends upon the Working Class

(Continued on page 6.)

MORE PROTESTS ROLL IN

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**Mighty Demonstration in Cream City Denounces Berger's Temporizing for the
Sake of Votes—Speakers Bear Personal Testimony of the Good Character of
the Prosecuted Men, While Exposing the Real Motive for Steunenberg's Murder
and the Victimization of the Miners' Officials—Metropolis of the West
Arranges a Series of Three Meetings—More to Follow in Future.**

meist; grand jurors, Alois Kumpitsch, Christ. Simon, Frederick Bauerle; high school committee, Joseph Eichinger, Albert H. Gierginsky, Frederick Schwarz; school visitors, Gustave A. Holland and Charles E. Fantone.

If the weather will permit an open air meeting may be held Saturday evening, March 31, on Trumbull street, between Pearl and Asylum streets.

But, rain or shine, an indoor meeting

F. Bohmbach, \$5e, list 15, by F. Bohmbach, \$2; list 13, by G. Kleindienst, \$6.50; list 14, by H. C. Hess, \$1; list 15, by F. Bohmbach, \$1.50; list 18, by F. J. Collon, \$1; list 19, by John Sweeney, \$2.25; list 31, by F. Houtenbrink, sr., \$4.85; list 43, by Bernhard Johnson, \$30c; list 41, by Leo Smalley, \$13.90; list 44, by O. Carlson, \$6.50; list 45, by Hartwig Carlson, \$6; list 54, by Karl Growroo, \$3; list 60, by Fred Miller,

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Leaflet No. 2 on the Moyer-Haywood outrage is ready. Send in orders. Make the welkin ring with Labor's denunciation of this dastardly plot against the I. W. W. The working class side of the fight is being heard, and it will not down.

We had a busy week. Never mind the details, but keep us busy. That will be evidence you are up and doing.